

AND PORT CREDIT HERALD

Price 5 Cents

The last of the old time Peel County hotelkeepers who had the respect and confidence of the people passed away this week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Doherty, near Mitchell. John Callahan kept the hotel for some time at Snellgrove, afterwards at Mayfield and more recently at Meadowdale. He was regarded as a model hotelkeeper in many ways. He had reached the advanced age of 90 years. Two sons and five daughters survive. Mrs. Callahan died several years ago. The funeral took place on Tuesday from the G. T. R. station here to the R. C. Cemetery at Toronto Gore.

BRITISH VICTORY IN CAMEROONS LAST COLONY LEFT TO GERMANY

Enemy Fled in Disorder, But Were Pursued and Forces Are Again in Touch

A despatch from London says: A statement by the War Office says: "On Saturday Col. Georges occupied Yaunde, in the Cameroons. The enemy retreated south and south-westwards, and we are in contact with the enemy's rearguard. The German officials have fled."

This announcement indicates that the Germans have been defeated at

their last stand in the Cameroons, German equatorial Africa, and in their last colonial possession on that continent.

From the seacoast the British forces have been fighting their way into the Cameroons for more than a year, and the French have been advancing from the other side, the east, from French equatorial Africa. Allied forces have had numerous victories.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 4.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.29 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.26 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.22 1/4, all rail.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 50c; No. 3 C.W., 48c; extra No. 1 feed, 48c; No. 1 feed, 47c, all rail.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 79c, on track, Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, old, nominal, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 37 to 39c; commercial oats, 36 to 38c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.05 to \$1.06; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, \$1 to \$1.03; sprouted, smutty, and tough, according to sample, 90 to 96c; feed wheat, 80 to 85c.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$1.90; sample peas, according to sample, \$1.75.

Barley—Maltster barley, 57 to 60c; feed barley, 50 to 53c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 76 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 87 to 88c; rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$6.80; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.30; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—New Winter, \$4.80, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$25; middlings, per ton, \$26; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.60.

Wholesale Hay Market.

Baled hay, new—No. 1, per ton, \$17.50 to \$18; No. 2, per ton, \$13 to \$15; baled straw, per ton, \$6.50 to \$7.

Country Produce.

Butter—There was a fair trade here, but receipts of first grades are limited. Prices rule firm. Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; solids, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per doz.; select, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 50 to 55c, case lots.

Honey—Prices in tins, lbs., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.

Beans—\$4.15 to \$4.25.

Poultry—Chickens, 15 to 16c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 17c; geese, 15 to 17c; turkeys, 20 to 25c.

Cheese—Large, 18 1/2c; twins, 19c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and New Brunswicks at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 16 to 16 1/2c; hams, medium, 17 1/2 to 19c; heavy, 14 1/2 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 24c to 25c; backs, boneless, 27 to 28c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Dry salted meats—Long clear bacon, in tons, 16 1/2c; in cases, 16 1/2c; clear bellies, 16c; fat backs, 13c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14c; tubs, 14 1/2c; pails, 14 1/2c; shortening, tierces, 12c; tubs, 12 1/2c; pails, 12 1/2c.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 81 to 82c. Oats—No. 2 local white, 45 1/2c; No. 3 do., 44 1/2c; No. 4 do., 43 1/2c. Barley—Man. feed, 60c; maltster, 67c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 82c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.90; seconds, \$6.40; strong bakers', \$6.20; Winter patents, choice, \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.80 to \$5.90; do. bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.20 to \$5.25; do. bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$24. Shorts, \$25. Middlings, \$28 to \$30. Mouillie, \$31 to \$33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 18 to 18 1/2c; finest easterns, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2c; seconds, 32 1/2 to 33c. Eggs—Fresh, 48 to 53c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.30 to \$1.35. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$13.75 to \$14.25; do. country, \$11.25 to \$12.75. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$29.50 to \$30; short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$28.50 to \$29. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 11 1/2c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12 1/2c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 14 1/2c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 15c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 1/2 to \$1.20 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2; December, \$1.19 1/2; May, \$1.20 1/2. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats—No. 3 white, 41 1/2 to 42c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Jan. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.20 1/2; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2; Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.16 1/2;

STEAMER PERSIA SUNK BY PIRATES

Went to Bottom of Mediterranean Five Minutes After Being Torpedoed.

A despatch from London says: The British steamer Persia, of the Peninsula and Oriental Line, has been sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine. The Persia was torpedoed without warning and sank in five minutes.

No warning was given the Persia before the torpedo was launched, according to authoritative information which it is reliably understood Robert P. Skinner, American Consul-General here, has in his possession.

Out of a total of 400 passengers and crew on the steamer only 153 were saved. This number of survivors have arrived at Alexandria, Egypt. It is possible that a few more may be added.

The number of lives lost was therefore 247 or a number very close to that, making the disaster of the Persia second only to the Lusitania loss among the list of passenger steamers sunk by German and Austrian submarines. When the Italian steamship Ancona, which ranks in the third place, was sunk 209 lives were lost.

Of the 153 persons saved only 59 were passengers, the other 94 being of the crew, and 59 of these being Lascars. There were 241 passengers on board and 159 crew.

There were 87 women among the passengers. Of these only 17 are known to have been picked up. In addition there were 30 children.

Among those who perished was United States Consul-General Robert N. McNeely, on his way to his new post at Aden, Arabia.

The survivors include ten military officers and eight persons who are not British subjects.

"The ship was struck amidships on the port side at 1.10 p.m.," says Reuter's correspondent at Cairo. "She had disappeared completely by 1.15."

"Survivors say it was little short of a miracle that anyone was saved. There was no panic. Four boats were launched with the utmost promptitude."

"The captain was drowned. When last seen he was swimming, after the liner had plunged beneath the surface."

GREAT STRUGGLE ON EAST FRONT

Outcome a Transformation of Military Position in Russian Theatre.

A despatch from London says: In the Entente capitals there is a general opinion that the Russian campaign in Bessarabia, which has been undertaken in the face of unfavorable weather conditions, is likely to have an important bearing on the whole war situation.

According to one version Russia's new move is the forerunner of the impending Roumanian entry into the war on the side of the Entente. The Pall Mall Gazette's Russian correspondent writes: "Russian joint operations with Roumania are on the point of beginning. Roumania will fight with us, although not for us. Her siding with the Entente is not the result of French or English sympathies, but an endeavor to realize the Roumanian dream of sovereignty over Bukovina and Transylvania. As preparation for Roumania's entry into the war Russia's aim is to reconquer Bukovina for the benefit of her new ally. This task can be accomplished in a few weeks."

"The Roumanians will then fortify the new province and march with the Russians through Bulgaria and Transylvania, while simultaneously the Italians, French, British and Serbians will deal blows on other fronts."

The German and Russian official bulletins regarding the operations south of the Pripiet River laconically declare that the battles are proceeding. The importance of the engagements seems to be considered by the Russian military critics as great.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE TO HELP HER ALLIES

Fierce Struggles in Bessarabia Are Aimed at Bulgars and Greeks.

A despatch from London says: The fierce fighting on the Galician-Bessarabian front, of which mention is made in both Russian and Austrian official statements, seems to support the forecasts that Russia, instead of directly attacking Bulgaria, hopes to reduce the pressure on the Entente allies in the Balkans and in Asia Minor and impress Roumania and Greece by a diversion to the north, with the intent, if possible, of breaking through the Austrian lines.

Simultaneously comes news of the capture by the Russians of Kishinev, one of the principal cities of Persia, and of an advance towards the still more important city of Ispahan. These points are too remote for their occupation directly to menace the Turks who are fighting the British under Gen. Townsend on the Tigris, but undoubtedly the Russian advance will have an important political effect in Persia, and possibly an influence upon the projected movement of the central powers against Egypt.

PUTNIK MADE THE SERBIAN ARMY

RECEIVED EDUCATION IN RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

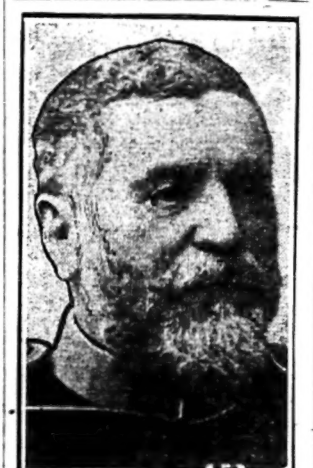
Was, at the Beginning of the Present War, Arrested in Hungary. But Was Released.

Field Marshal M. Putnik, chief of the general staff of the brave little Serbian army, has written a memorable page of history with his troops, outnumbered tremendously, in fearlessly offering resistance to the detachment of the German-Austrians under Field Marshal Von Mackensen, as well as to the whole Bulgarian army.

Putnik is going through his sixth campaign at sixty-eight years. A semi-invalid from asthma, he is compelled to spend the greater part of the day in an overheated room and never in the midst of his troops. He is the son of a schoolmaster who left the Banat of Hungary and the Serbians there and emigrated to Belgrade. The son, the Field Marshal, has been a soldier all his life. His ability was early recognized by the Russian agents at Belgrade, and they arranged for his education at the Military Academy at Petrograd, where Grand Duke Nicholas obtained his training. From the Russian capital Putnik went to France to study at the Polytechnic and at St. Cyr, this last full of memories of the great Napoleon.

An Old Campaigner.

As soon as his education was completed and he returned to his native land he was intrusted with the reorganization of the Serbian army. It is the product of his labors. He got his baptism of fire in 1876 in fighting side by side with the Russians against the Turks. In 1877 again he was campaigning against the Sultan's soldiers. In 1885 he fought with the Serbs against the Bulgars. In 1912



General Putnik.

he was fighting the Turks with the Bulgars as allies in the first Balkan war, and at Kumanovo his gallant Serb army astonished Western Europe, unacquainted with its ancient history or its modern prowess. The Turks were completely routed at Kumanovo, the Serbs, under their Crown Prince Alexander and General Bozovitch, captured nearly 200 guns of different kinds.

In 1913 Putnik directed the Serbian army which fought with the Greeks as allies against the Bulgars in the second Balkan war; and 1915 finds him struggling without hope of success for the existence of his nation against the Bulgars, aided by the soldiers of the two great Teutonic empires.

Arrested in Austria.

This war opened with what might have been the greatest personal disaster Putnik ever met. He was spending the summer at a Hungarian watering place, seeking relief from ill-health, when Austria and Serbia went to war, and some overly zealous soldiers of Francis Joseph instantly took possession of the person of the Serbian commander-in-chief, placing him under arrest. Francis Joseph himself ordered the release, glad of an opportunity of making known the claims which Field Marshal Putnik had to consideration and respect even from his enemies. The Slav subjects of the Dual Monarchy would have been deeply incensed if the Emperor had kept Putnik in captivity.

His headquarters when the enemy began its last advance against Serbia were at Kragujevats, where the arsenal was situated, and which has, of course, been evacuated. There he occupied one room as an office, furnished with three tables covered with maps, a bureau, some chairs, and two telephones. There he sat all day in a blue uniform which had seen much service, his only decoration a medal for bravery pinned upon his breast. A gray-bearded, slender little man, fragile and pale, and bearing some resemblance to General Grant, he made no imposing appearance as he rose to receive the foreign visitors from London and Paris who journeyed to see him. But his luminous, blue-gray eyes marked him out for distinction, and his splendid intelligence was soon manifest.

Criticism Implied.

"He doesn't like my cooking," sobbed the three-months bride, a tear on her long lashes. "I just know he doesn't. So there!"

"What makes you think so?" her mother asked. "Has he said he doesn't like your cooking?"

"No-no-o," stammered the bride.

"Nonsense, child; it's just your imagination. I felt there was no basis."

"There is a basis," the bride insisted tearfully. "I had been cooking the loveliest things for him for about two weeks and then he told me he had decided to become a raw food faddist. Bo-hoo-o-o-o!"

PEACE ARK WAS FREIGHTED WITH SUPPLIES FOR THE ENEMY

55 Bags of Rubber, Weighing 4,000 Pounds, Seized When Oscar II. Was Detained at Kirkwall

A despatch from London says: It is ascertained that 55 bags of rubber, all consigned to a well-known enemy forwarding agent in Sweden, were removed from the parcel mail on board the steamship Oscar II. The estimated weight of the rubber seized is about 4,000 pounds. The remainder of the mail, which consisted of 734 bags, was handed over to the post-office for immediate transmission to

its destination. The Oscar II. is the vessel which carried the Henry Ford peace party to Europe. On the voyage across she was taken into Kirkwall by the British authorities and her cargo examined. The Oscar II. was detained for more than 24 hours, but was allowed to proceed on December 16. There were reports at the time that part of the cargo was contraband and that a prize court would take the matter into consideration.

FRENCH CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

Vosges Operations Have Yielded 1,668 During the Past Few Days.

A despatch from Paris says: The French offensive in the Vosges is assuming very important proportions. Fresh gains of considerable magnitude are reported officially. The number of unwounded German prisoners made since the operation began, December 21, is now 1,862.

A despatch from Berlin says that the German War Office admits that the French penetrated the German positions on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, but says they were driven out. From the official French War Office reports, however, it does not appear that the German assertions are accurate. It is evident, on the contrary, that gains of great importance have been made and that the Germans have sustained during the operations thus far very considerable losses.

There is no indication that the offensive, which has been apparently successful to date, is to be dropped. It would rather appear that the advantages gained are to be followed by even more determined assaults. In this connection the French communication says:

"Notwithstanding the violent counter-attacks of the enemy, the action left us masters of a series of German works established between Rehfsen and Hirzstein, which have been added to the trenches already lost by the enemy. The total number of unwounded prisoners taken since the beginning of these operations is 1,668. Prisoners say that the German losses in the course of our attack were very large."

"The most dreaded period of winter is from the end of December to the end of January," was a French general's reply a year ago to the demands for a great offensive. The same remark would probably apply equally this year. Reuter's correspondent at western headquarters, after remarking that the British staff is confident that the allies are now so strong in men and munitions that they can break through the German lines whenever the right time comes, declares that the weather is the chief reason for postponing the big movement, and adds: "Such a movement needs careful planning and extreme caution. Rolling-up tactics always involve the possibility of counter-attacks, which may end in rolling up the aggressor. With the face of the country in a porous and mushy condition, it is impossible to effect the essential quick movements of artillery, without which any big offensive is foredoomed to fail."

BRITISH TROOPS LAND AT ORFANO

Will Check Possibility of Advance on Salonica From the East.

A despatch from London says: The Consuls of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, with their staffs and families, have been arrested at Salonica by order of the French general, Sarrail, and taken aboard a French warship. Their Consulates are now occupied by allied troops.

Two new landings by the allies in the Near East are reported. The British have transferred some troops from Salonica to Orfano, a small Greek port 60 miles east of Salonica, with the intention of thus checking any possibility of a hostile advance from this quarter. The second landing was made by the French on the Greek Island of Casteliorizo, off the south-east coast of Asia Minor, not far from the important seaport of Adalia.

An Athens despatch says that the occupation of Adalia is the object of the landing. A railway runs north of Adalia, and the presence there of a strong allied force would menace the communications of any hostile force operating against Egypt or the lower Tigris region.

These movements indicate that the allies' positions around Salonica are now considered secure, and indications are that the campaign around Salonica will develop into a long-drawn warfare as on other fronts.

DRIVEN BACK IN MONTENEGRO

Austrian Forces Again Defeated by the Black Mountain Soldiers of Montenegro.

A despatch from London says: Seventy-five thousand Serbians have reformed at Scutari and Eloassan, in Albania, and the Montenegrin army, which heretofore has been debarred geographically from taking any large part in the war, is now throwing itself energetically into the contest against the Austrians.

The Montenegrin Consul-General here has received information that the Austrians directed, without result, a violent artillery fire against the Montenegrin positions on the Tara River on December 27. The enemy attacked energetically near Lioubovia, but was repulsed with great loss in the direction of Berane. The Montenegrins followed up their last success by occupying two more villages, advancing as far as Morita. On the Lovcen front the Austrians opened fire from the forts and warships on Raskova Gora, but the Montenegrins held their ground. The bombardment continued fifteen hours, 2,000 large shells being fired. At the same time sharp infantry attacks were delivered, all of which were repulsed. Notwithstanding the intensity of the Austrian artillery fire the Montenegrins had only two killed and two wounded, which shows how poorly the guns were handled.

The success gained by the Montenegrins at Lepenatz was greater than at first announced. Five hundred bodies were found on the right wing of the contingent operating against them, but the total Austrian losses were more than 2,000 killed or wounded. King Nicholas sent congratulations to the general commanding the Vassolevitch brigade. Austrian aeroplanes threw several bombs on Podgoritsa Monday, killing two Austrian prisoners.

The French newspaper Echo de Paris prints the following Bucharest telegram: "The Austro-Hungarian offensive in Montenegro has been checked completely. The Austrians were faced by a stronger army than they expected to find, as many Serbians who made their way into Albania marched northward and joined the Montenegrins. South-west of Ipek the invaders were defeated in a severe battle."

A CRAZY PROVERB.

"Charity Begins at Home" Saying Is Not Right.

Of all crazy proverbs—and there are many which sound as if they had emanated from a lunatic asylum—the craziest is the one which says that "Charity begins at home."

If it had said "Duty begins at home," or "Love begins at home," or "Helpfulness begins at home," there would have been some sense in it; but who talks of "charity" at home?

Charity may begin at home, but it is somebody else's home. If it meant that the stream of charity takes its rise at home, where the members of the family put their heads together to think how they can best help So-and-so out of his difficulties, how they can give Mrs. Manychild some comforts now her thirteenth has arrived, how they may scheme to help Mr. Independence without his suspecting it, and so on—I say, if it meant that, the proverb would be all right.

But it does not. It means that until you and your own folk are fed up, you've nothing to spare for next door; that if you and yours have to suffer privation of any kind in order to be kind, kindness is off the programme. That is what it means.

The proof of real charity is personal service, willingness to give oneself as well as one's gifts, willingness to make sacrifices of personal comfort, ease, pleasure, time.

There are people who think they are charitable if they throw a piece of silver to a beggar, if they dole out blankets and comforters. They may be truly charitable, but it does not follow that they are. The widow's mite was the greatest gift to the treasury, because it was given in the spirit of goodwill. Her charity did not begin at home, or she would have spent those two mites at the nearest bunshop.

MOTHERS OF LITTLE ONES.

No mother of young children should be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are mothers' best friend and are as good as a doctor in the house. Concerning them Mrs. F. Wurger, Ingersoll, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight years and would not be without them. I can highly recommend them to all mothers of young children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RING'S QUEER HISTORY.

Czar Peter of Russia Hanged the Man Who Gave It.

A napkin ring, reputed to have been used by Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, until he learned the significance of the carving on it and hanged the man who presented it to him, is in possession of E. A. Rosenberg, a Detroit insurance man. Mr. Rosenberg tells a strange story about the carved ivory circlet, which is not more than an inch high, but is covered with scores of tiny ivory figures.

"This ring," he says, "was presented to Peter the Great by Adolph Orloff. See the initials, 'A.O.', and the date of presentation, '1703,' on the ring. The figures show the poor bowed down under the weight of the palaces and beautiful gardens maintained by the Czar. As you turn it you see these down-trodden people carrying their petition to the Czar and the judges of the land. See, here are three judges sitting at a table before an open book, and beside them is an executioner beheading the petitioners as fast as they arrive.

"When I was in the coal business in Odessa I hired a man from what is known as 'the barefooted district.' He was down and out, but he had papers to prove that he was a member of the Orloff family. When he was dying he asked me to give his body to a pauper's grave, and I gave him 25 roubles to arrange for a decent burial. In gratitude he gave me the ring and the papers relating to its history. The police of Odessa heard that the ring was in my possession and searched my house for it. They never found it."

"What would you take for it?" Mr. Rosenberg was asked as he wrapped the relic in cotton batting and tissue paper.

"No money could buy it."

GERMANS ARE OUTFOUGHT.

For First Time the Allies' Artillery Shows Superiority.

The Rotterdam correspondent of the Mail says: "The morale of the German soldiers in Belgium has been shaken by the terrific and sustained artillery fire of the Allies. Wounded who have arrived at Ghent say that the allied guns never give the Germans a moment's rest. All are deeply impressed by the vast quantity of ammunition expended. After the hard frost of last week the roads were almost impassable and there was great discomfort in the trenches. 'The shells pour into the trenches as fast as hailstones,' say the Germans. 'It is horrible. For the first time in the war we are outfought and outranged in artillery.'"

LACK OF MONEY

Was a Godsend in This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

This lady owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she says:

"I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on another who told me he could not cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum.

"The results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"Every time I had tried to stop coffee I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me." (Tea, also, is harmful, because it contains caffeine, the same poisonous drug found in coffee.) "But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum. Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me, and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 80c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

MUSIC IN THE HOME.

The desire to have music taught in public and high schools in Ontario is evidently growing, as music is now on the curriculum for teachers' examinations. We have yet to learn of any mother who does not desire her children to be taught music. We heard a debate recently on the relative merits of music and oratory, and after hearing arguments advanced by debaters on both sides, we came away more strongly convinced than ever that both subjects should be given greater prominence in Canadian schools.

The following essay on Music in the Home, is worthy of careful perusal and serious consideration by all parents, teachers and school authorities: It has been said that in no country on earth, not excepting music-loving Germany, are there found so many pianos and organs in homes as in this country. All agree that this is as it should be. Music is invaluable as a means of recreation. Amusements in the home should have these characteristics—they should unite the family, deepen children's love of home and guard them against temptation. To accomplish the first object we need recreations in which parents and children can join. Is there anything more genial and heart warming than to hear the whole family joining in a hymn or song? We read a great deal to-day about making farm homes more attractive. Why should not the farmer's household be as cheerful, as full of pleasure, as that of the town or city man? Music affords effective means of doing this. One of the greatest attractions for old and young people when visiting in cities is the music that may be heard there. No family can really afford to do without some kind of music. It is a luxury and an economy. Of course, we all know music can influence to evil as well as to good, and that in some of the lowest music halls of the city skilled musicians may be found. But if we cultivate a taste for good music in the homes, girls and boys will have little taste for the coarse variety. The hymns sung by a mother to her little boy may in after days be a voice that will recall him from the path to ruin. For "A voice from the past calls out midst the throng, His mother's sweet voice in her lullaby song." Every song soothes and uplifts. It is just possible that at times a song is as good as a prayer; indeed, the Sweet Singer of Israel wedded his sincerest prayers to melody and wafted them upward on the night air from his throbbing heart. The soul that has been touched and made tender by the fingers of pain, music finds a place where it may murmur its sweetest chords. It was Henry Ward Beecher who said: "You can sing your cares away when you cannot reason them away." One morning the sweet voice of a woman was heard singing a ballad in one of the tenement house districts of a city. The tenement was almost magical. Not only did children swarm out of their dingy homes and surround the singer, but adults leaned out of windows for several blocks on either side, and when the music ceased, the listeners turned again to their work refreshed in spirits. Someone has said, "Sing to the wicked man, sing to the disconsolate, sing to the old, sing to the children; for music will inspire them all." Truly, there is power in music—an almost unlimited power. Who does not know the softening power of music? Many are the incidents that could be given as to the power of music. Reporters on British battle-fields have written accounts of the Gordon Highlanders in this respect. They have told us that when the day seemed lost to Britain, and you could see naught but grim despair written on the faces of the stern Gordons, a piper at the same time wounded unto death, with his last remaining strength, grasped his bagpipes, and soon the martial strains of a familiar air floated out over the battle-field, and as line after line of those Gordon Highlanders caught up the familiar air you could perceive a slight emotion pass over them, and when the order came: "Gordon Highlanders, charge!" they fired, and rushed with such a mighty onslaught against the foe that the foe was driven back, and thus some of Britain's grandest victories have been won. "Play up the feet of the army," said the great Napoleon. When courage wavers lift up a song. You can write the history of lives and great events, but you cannot write the history of "Rock of Ages." Why is it that hearing such songs as Annie Laurie, Home, Sweet Home,

Old Black Joe, and the old hymns Duke Street, Dundee, Antioch, along with many others, stir emotions as nothing else will do? Can any thing surpass them?

Songs learned in childhood, their notes will be heard and lived in after years. Music means not merely tunes adapted to particular emotions, a set of notes, a warbling voice—Oh, no. Music can be acted as well as sung. A simple word may be full of music, and stir the pulses to new and better emotions, the soul to higher joys. Someone has said, "The harmony of a well ordered life is most gracious music." When we think how much the world needs awakening, we can think of no power better calculated to do it than that which dwells in the mysterious melodies of music.

Music appeals largely to the emotional temperament, and it is probably, for this reason that it has been given such prominence in the service of the church, even from the days of the temple, when the Psalms and prayers of the people were chanted. One result of this is the constant use of music in divine worship. "Worship without praise would be an impossibility." The best efforts of our great masters have been brought to bear upon the sacred form of music. Let us render unto God our best and most sincere efforts, and be satisfied with nothing lower.

"If His love is in the soul And we yield to His control, Sweetest music will the lonely hours beguile.

We may drive the clouds away, Cheer and bless the darkest day, If we keep our hearts singing all the while."

CANADIAN EGG MARKET.

British Dealers Prefer the Canadian Variety.

For the first time in a number of years eggs have taken a prominent place in Canada's export trade. This is largely due to the unprecedented demand for eggs on the part of the British market and the fact that British dealers have shown a marked preference for Canadian eggs over United States eggs and willingness to pay a distinctly higher price for them.

So great in fact has been the demand that Canadian dealers have shipped practically all of the available Canadian storage product to the Old Country. As a result there is not in Canada at the present time, sufficient eggs in storage to supply home consumption until fresh receipts in appreciable quantities begin to come in. Quantities of eggs from the United States, however, are being imported into Canada, some in bond for export, but the larger part to take the place of the Canadian product exported. On account of the keen demand for Canadian eggs above mentioned, United States eggs can be laid down in Canada at the present time, duty paid, at several cents per dozen less than the price at which Canadian eggs are selling for for export and they should be procurable by the consumers accordingly.

On the other hand the Canadian market at the present time is very firm for Canadian "Specials" (new laid) the production of which is not enough in most instances to supply the demand at local country markets. This means that high prices will have to be paid in consuming centres in order to draw a portion of these supplies from local points. Producers may therefore definitely expect reasonably high prices during the period of low production for fresh gathered eggs that will grade "Specials."

The question has been raised as to whether the phenomenal demand on the part of the British market for Canadian eggs will continue. This depends entirely upon the quality of Canadian eggs exported. Canada has tremendous possibilities as an egg producing country. The poultry industry is at present but a mere fraction of what it might be. It remains, therefore, for those most interested in the development of this trade to make the best possible use of their present opportunities, and by careful supervision of the quality of Canadian eggs going forward to pave the way for an extensive and profitable export trade in the future.

Which is Which.

Mr. Exe—There goes Miss Mugge and her collier—beauty and the beast. Miss Scratchy—You're right. That collier is a beauty.



Fighters: Their Little Troubles

THE Constable: Now, then, he says you hit him first. The Workman: Well, an' if I did, 'e bloomin' well insulted me—telling me ter go to the Kaiser—London Sketch.

A Five-Cent Breakfast in five minutes! What a boon to the busy housekeeper! Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, heated in the oven to restore crispness and served with hot milk, make a complete, perfect meal, supplying all the strength needed for a half-day's work at a cost of four or five cents. The richest man in America can buy nothing better. Contains more real nutriment than meat or eggs and is more easily digested.

Made in Canada.



RUSSIA'S FINE POSITION.

Her Financial and Economic Situation First-class.

The Ministry of Finance has presented to the Council of Ministers a summary of the economic situation in Russia. The grain harvest for the current year, the summary states, was 512,000,000 poods (a pood equals 36 English pounds), about 350,000,000 bushels above the five-year average. Counting grain carried from the previous season, Russia had available for the current year 4,766,000,000 poods of grain and potatoes, equaling about 3,177,000,000 bushels, the excess of the available surplus over 1914 amounting to 789,000,000 poods, equaling about 526,000,000 bushels.

Deducting the probable consumption of the country, it is estimated that the new available surplus will be about 887,000,000 bushels. Reports regarding the winter crops are of the most favorable nature.

According to the statement, the financial position of the population is shown by the growth of savings bank deposits. October's figures of these deposits showed the reaching of the high-water mark, with deposits of 74,000,000 roubles, as against 22,000,000 roubles in October, 1914. Since the beginning of the war, it was announced, the savings of the people have increased 499,000,000 roubles, and now amount to 2,408,000,000 roubles.

In spite of the loss of revenues because of the prohibition upon the sale upon spirituous beverages, and a diminution in imports amounting to 682,000,000 roubles during the last fiscal year, the decrease in ordinary revenues, the statement says, amounted only to 482,000,000 roubles, increases in revenue from other sources swelling the total. During the first nine months of the current year Russia immediately imported products to the amount of 610,000,000 roubles. Her exports during the same period, it was announced, amounted to 247,000,000 roubles.

How to Cook Roman Meal Porridge.

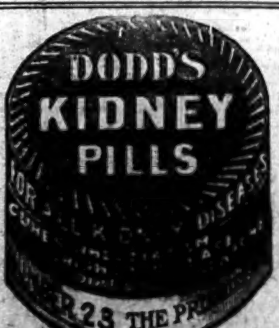
Invariably use double boiler, or set boiler in basin of boiling water. Have water boiling in both vessels, that in inner one salted to taste. Slowly stir in one cup Roman Meal to each two cups water. Cover, set in outer vessel, and never stir again even while serving. For early breakfast cook at evening meal and warm in morning, using a little less Roman Meal. It's dark, nutbrown, granular, rich porridge. It nourishes better than meat, prevents indigestion and positively relieves constipation or "money back." Ask your doctor. All grocers, 10 cents and 25 cents.

Made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

"Ough."

An exchange prints the following list of words ending in "ough," and adds the pronunciation of the more obscure words, so far as ascertainable from the dictionaries: Messrs. Gough (goff), Hough (huff), and Clough (cluff), though tough enough, thought through the day that they would visit Mr. Brough (broo), who, having a hicough (hicup) and a cough, lived in a clough (cluff or clou), with plenty of dough, and a tame chough (chuff) kept near a plough in a rough trough, hung to a bough over a lough (loch). A slough (sluff) of the bank into the slough (sloo) injured his thoroughbred's hough (hock). No wonder the foreigner shudders at those four terrible letters!

The virtue of a cold bath lies in, "in quickly, and out quickly."



23 THE PR

HOW HE WAS WOUNDED.

Thoughts of Danger Vanish in the Charge.

How the mad intoxication of the charge makes one forgetful of danger is told by a British soldier in explaining how he was wounded.

"I was about ten yards from the enemy's trench when the butt of my rifle was blown clean away, leaving the barrel and bayonet still in my hands. How I escaped I do not know, but I did not stop to think of that then. There was nothing for it but to rush on with the rest. On reaching the trench I was about to make a grab at a German rifle which lay beside a huddled figure when I saw a Prussian officer near by pointing a revolver at me.

"I bent down and at the same time made a thrust at him with my broken weapon. The boyonet caught him under the jaw, and he toppled over among his men in the trench. I left the weapon with him as a keepsake, for one of our men had fallen and I seized his rifle instead. I was not spared to use it long, though it proved useful, for I got in the way of a bullet which laid me out."

Throw Away Your Eye-Glasses!

A Free Prescription

You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye-strain or other eye-weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing, say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes would pain dreadfully, now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of every description may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to a complete Bon-Opto store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto. Fill a two ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one Bon-Opto tablet and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time. If your own druggist cannot fill this prescription, send \$1 to the Valmas Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Bon-Opto Home Treatment outfit—tablets and all.

Frigid Repartee.

Mrs. Finnegan kept a boarding house, and one day young Johnson came to her with several complaints. She listened in silence for a few minutes, but as the young man waxed eloquent she lost her patience.

"Don't I know every one of the tricks of your trade?" said Johnson with considerable heat. "Do you think I have lived in boarding houses 15 years for nothing?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Finnegan icily, "I shouldn't be at all surprised?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

How to Shoot Humming Birds.

To shoot a humming bird with the smallest bird shot made is out of the question, for the tiniest seeds of lead would destroy the delicate plumage. The only way in which the bird can be captured for commercial purposes is to shoot it with a drop of water from a blowgun or a fine jet from a small syringe. Skillfully directed the water stuns him. He falls into a silken net, and before he recovers consciousness is suspended over a cyanide jar. This must be done quickly, for if he comes to his senses before the cyanide whiff snuffs out his life he is sure to ruin his plumage in his struggles to escape. Humming birds vary in size from specimens perhaps half as large as a sparrow to those bigger than a bee.

Women in London.

Extract from a school girl's essay on "Women's Work in War Time": "Women are now driving tram cars instead of their husbands."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freckle Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Fires Which Never Go Out.

The following are some of the perpetual fires in the world. The sacred fire of Baherein, reputed to have been kindled 1,200 years ago, burns in a temple in the village of Judwada, India. The fire was consecrated by the Parsees in commemoration of their safe voyage to India. In the vaults where the Czars of Russia are buried two great candles, one at the head and the other at the feet, are always kept burning. When the tomb of Pallas, son of Evander, was opened in the twelfth century they found a lighted lamp hung over his head, which had presumably been burning for 2,000 years. A lamp was burning in the Temple of Venus which is reported to have been burning from time immemorial.



Thorough.

Melindy, bereaved of her husband, consulted her young mistress on the proper wear to disclose her grief.

"Ah wants a black hat, an' a black dress, an' black shoes, an' black gloves, an' a whole black hank'chief, ma'am."

"Oh, no, Melindy," her mistress protested. "Not a solid black handkerchief."

"Honey," remarked Melindy, impressively, "when Ah mourns, Ah mourns."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Dubious Economy.

An old couple who used to buy a quart of ale every night were persuaded by a friend to purchase a keg of the beverage on economical grounds. The evening that the keg was broached and the first quart consumed the old wife said:

"Well, George, we've saved five cents on our ale to-night, and five cents saved is five cents earned."

"That's so," replied her husband. "Let's have another quart and save ten cents."

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Making a Hit.

An advertisement of a recent sale ran thus: "The choice collection of bric-a-brac offered for sale is so unusual that it may safely be said each piece in it is calculated to create a sensation among people of artistic sense. Immediately upon entering the room the visitor's eye will be struck by a carved walking stick of great weight and beauty."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Literary Note.

"I see," said Dobbiegh, "that in a recent volume of essays Henry James says that Zola lacked taste."

"Lacked taste!" echoed Bilkins. "Well, I like that. Why, I read one of Zola's books some years ago and I haven't got ride of the taste yet."

"How do you give your little dog exercise?" "I speak kindly to him and he wags his tail."

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.



USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

FARMS FOR SALE.

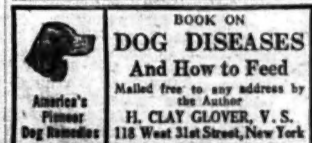
FARMS - ALL SIZES - STOCK, Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 12 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.



DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S. 118 West 31st Street, New York



Agents Make Money Here is a new way to make money. Write for full particulars. 118 West 31st Street, New York

MINARD'S LINIMENT Cures Diphtheria.

AIR RAID COMING.

Thomas R. Macmechen Thinks It Will Be Biggest Hun Exploit Yet.

"I believe there will be another Zeppelin attack on London within sixty days. When the raid does come it will be bigger than anything that has gone before and will be repeated night after night. The Germans will probably send at least ten Zeppelins. They are now gathering a fleet so large that they can afford to risk the loss of four or five in a raid. 'It was because they had no airships to spare that they stopped these visitations this fall. Now they are nearly ready again to strike repeated blows—to cross the channel in force, as they must do to create the amount of terror that they desire.

"But England is awake. She knows the game now. She has learned that airship must be fought with airship. She is preparing in the light of what the war has taught her to meet the menace in the right way. She is building rigid dirigibles. When the raiders come she will not be helpless."

The foregoing predictions were made by Thomas R. Macmechen, aeronautical engineer and president of the Aeronautical Society of America. He recently returned from England, where a small dirigible which he in part designed and which is described as a "torpedo boat destroyer of the air" is being completed by a syndicate under official British eyes.

Mr. Macmechen predicted last spring that the ships of Count Zeppelin would stun London and that the aeroplanes and high angle guns of the British would prove futile against them. Other experts at the time disagreed with him. But on May 31 bombs were dropped on the capital, and then, as in subsequent raids, the marauders got safely away. Mr. Macmechen now says:

"At the beginning of the war the Allies thought that aeroplanes and anti-air craft guns would be sufficient. But what the Zeppelins have done is known to the world, and it is also known that Arthur Balfour said recently in the House of Commons that England was building rigid dirigibles to meet the situation imposed by the Zeppelin raids.

"The ascent of aeroplanes at night to search for and attack Zeppelins has proved most dangerous. Numbers of aviators have been killed in England, France, and Russia in making night landings. Moreover when the aeroplanes appear the Zeppelins rise to a great height and compel the planes to exhaust their fuel in climbing after them. The Zeppelin jumps to 10,000 or 12,000 feet, subjects the aeroplane to machine gun fire, then speeds away.

"These raids have convinced the Allies that the aeroplane as a weapon of defense is a failure and that not much trust could be reposed in the anti-air craft guns. It is a mere potshot if a Zeppelin is hit. The chances are as great as if he were playing roulette. Besides, the shrapnel fired from these guns has killed people when it fell back to earth, as I predicted it would.

"The Zeppelins are not yet firing torpedoes, but they will be doing so if the war lasts another year. Something similar to the Whitehead torpedo is being developed in the Krupp works. It takes thirteen seconds for a bomb dropped from an altitude of 2,500 feet to reach the earth.

"Everything considered, the Zeppelins have hit their targets a remarkable number of times. But a bomb that misses its mark means a great waste of weight brought all the way across the channel. The bomb will be replaced by the precise and deadly torpedo, shot from the Zeppelin at an initial velocity of 650 feet a second.

New Zealand's Medal.

New Zealand has its own Victoria Cross—one of the rarest medals ever awarded "For Valor." This Cross is very similar to the one so much coveted by the officers and men of the army and navy. The centre, however, bears the wording "New Zealand," instead of "For Valor," and has no lion. This medal was instituted in 1869 by the Governor of New Zealand, Sir G. F. Bowen. He exceeded his authority in doing so, but Queen Victoria signed the necessary order for the medals, adding a note, however, that it was not to be taken as a precedent. Altogether only nineteen of these crosses were awarded.

To Employ Returned Soldiers.

The ex-Prime Minister of Australia, J. C. Watson, has been appointed by the War Committee to organize a scheme for the employment of returned Australian soldiers. His duties will be to visit the different states and secure the co-operation of the State Governments to a scheme of land settlement drawn up by the Federal Government; and also to enlist the sympathy and support of private citizens and landholders. Mr. Watson thinks that there will be enough land available to make grants to British soldiers, who desire to settle down as farmers, as well as to native Australians.

Cross of War for Prince.

The conferring of the Cross of War upon the Prince of Wales by the French President has created the liveliest satisfaction in this country. This is the first purely war distinction that his Royal Highness has received and, as far as can be gathered, the Prince is the first British officer to possess the Cross. A number of officers, from generals downwards, have been given different grades of the Legion of Honor, while a few non-coms. have won the French Military Medal.

Britain's Wealth.

At a rough estimate the capital wealth of the British empire is \$130,000,000,000 and its yearly income \$20,000,000,000. This statement was made by Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, in reply to an inquirer in the House of Commons.

Jimme Writes 'Ome

Somewhere in France, Dec. 13th.

Dear mother:—

Just a line to let you know I am well and hoping that you and all the family are the same. I received the box O. K. and was very thankful for it; the cake was lovely. I gave a fellow some one day and the next day he came and told me that it was the best cake that ever came over the ocean. I knew he wanted another piece so I gave it to him. I just got a letter from Roscoe Hollingshead and he wants me to go and see him. Len Carlton and the Rutledge boys are out of the trenches just now. They are living on a farm about ten minutes walk from the one where I am. I would like to go and see them all only I sleep in every day. I very seldom get up before dinner time. I go to work at noon if there is any to do and am finished about five p.m. then I spend the evening around town looking in store windows, then I go home and take a can of salmon or sardines so as I will not have to get up for breakfast next morning. I started to write before but I could not settle down to it. I went to the moving picture show here to-night but it was too crowded so I came over here to the canteen to write. I have a big time to write as a fellow is playing the piano and the tune he is playing is "Too Much Mustard." I have been very careful with the money you sent. I have had it for three weeks and have some left. Eggs are eight cents each here now. I had a supper to-night, one can of Heinz beans, one can kippered herring, and two eggs, three pennies' worth of French fried potatoes, one cup of coffee, and one glass of beer. I am a good eater. What! and this is active service. It is a continual round of pleasure to me. But of course everyone is not so fortunate as I am. We are getting five days' leave of absence to go to England or Ireland or Scotland. I don't know where to go. I think may be I would sooner stay here in France and not take any holidays. I think I have been on holidays since I've been here. Well, mother, I have something that I would like you to understand but I hardly know how to express it. Well, this is it. I only sent you a silk handkerchief and I sent my cousin Mary a more expensive present, but I know Mary will like what I sent and you won't care as Mary is good to us all, and she certainly was to me when I was in Chicago. But I must close now as the place is closing up. Will write in a couple of days. I sent the parcel to Mary in care of you.

Your loving son,

JIM

P. S.

Well, here I am back in my billet so I think I will finish this as chances are if I put it away I will tear it up. I am sending you a Xmas card from the supply column where I am now and also a card of the town where I am, but I must scratch off the name of the place as they do not allow us to mention names. The socks you sent me are fine and I got a new pair of boots to-day; they are size ten but they are good strong boots. I sent Mary's present to you and she can get it when she goes to Canada. I told the postman to register it. I hope you get it O. K. Kate is sending a box with five pair of socks in it, apples, underwear, candy cigars, cake and all. She is always asking me in her letters about Betty. I wish I could have got something for her but I guess she will excuse me. Gee, mother, the people here make lovely lace and fancy work. I wish you could see it. Write and tell me if you get the parcel O. K. With love, a merry Xmas and a happy new year to all. From your loving son.

JIMMIE

Your cake was the best cake I ever tasted but I would sooner have potato cake than wedding cake or any other kind. Don't send any more cigarettes or tobacco as I am going to cut them out for the new year.

Did you get the letter I sent you when I was in the trenches? I have never had a word from Fred since he left Port Union and did not get the magazines he sent. I will write to him when I get time.

JIMMIE

Halton

Lieut. Col. Percy Domville, of Hamilton, commanding officer of the 164 Halton and Dufferin overseas Battalion, is more than pleased with the progress his organization is making. Recruiting has been most satisfactory in both counties and already over a hundred men have been enlisted. They are a fine type, 160, and the 16th, when completed, it is promised, will rank with the best battalions that Canada has raised. Milton will likely be the headquarters, and it is proposed to quarter one company and the brass band here.

The commanding officer has been fortunate in securing the services of W. F. Dewar as bandmaster. Mr. Dewar is a fine musician and was a member of the famous Kiltie band which toured the world under the direction of W. F. Robinson.

One company will be quartered in Orangeville, and it is also likely that the fife and drum band, along with the signalling section, will be stationed there.

The remaining companies will be divided between the various towns in the counties and there is a likelihood of Georgetown and Oakville each obtaining one company.

The County of Halton has donated \$500 towards the battalion funds, with the promise of further assistance.

Lieut. Col. Domville has not completed his staff, but it is promised that the names will be ready for publication shortly.

Cooksville

As anticipated the Township election for first deputy reeve and Councillors here on New Years Day resulted in a real live contest. For the first position both Messrs. Pallett and Russell with their friends here spared no efforts in their endeavor to carry this division with the result that Mr. L. H. Pallett succeeded in beating his opponent by 20 votes—180 votes being polled. For the two Councillors three of the five running residing in this village made it an interesting contest and an active canvas was made, each of course had their zealous supporters to plump for them and the combination of the resultant vote was a sight to behold. Although one of the three Mr. J. R. Kennedy, was elected he was not the choice of the Division being beaten by nearly two to one by Mr. R. S. Whaley the live black smith, who headed the poll with 96 votes, a remarkable showing, he having at first no intention of running but it is evident had he made a general canvas where unknown he would undoubtedly have beat the bunch. He also got 64 votes in Division No. 4, Dixie.

The regular annual meeting of this school section was held here on Wednesday Dec. 29, at which there was a good attendance. The retiring trustee Mr. J. J. Goldthorpe would not again accept the office and Mr. Robt. Davidson was elected to fill the position. Owing to the dilapidated condition of the ceiling and walls of the School rooms a motion was carried authorizing the trustees to have them repaired and cleaned and thoroughly disinfected before School reopens which will be on Monday next Jan. 10th, although then the junior room may not be opened unless a temporary teacher can be secured as Miss Northwood the present teacher, is confined to her home at Milton with scarlet fever.

Mr. J. K. Morley who has been under medical care for the past three weeks for a threatened attack of pneumonia is we are pleased to report able to be up and around.

The regular monthly meeting of the Womens Patriotic League of Cooksville and vicinity will be held in the old Stone Church Dixie on Tuesday afternoon next, Jan. 11th, when general business will be transacted and sewing done for the benefit of the war prisoners fund.

750 More Men Wanted

Seven hundred and fifty men are still needed to complete the 128th Overseas Peel Battalion. Plans are under way to perfect an organization to bring the Battalion up to its full strength of over 1100 men by the end of January.

In order to raise this Peel Battalion, it will be absolutely necessary to replace a certain number of the able bodied men on the farms and in the factories and stores by old men, boys, and men who are physically unfit for military service. In every town and village in Peel County there are many retired farmers, men who are enjoying a well earned rest after a lifetime spent in profitable endeavour. The call goes out to these men now. They are too old to fight. Are they able to volunteer to fill the places of younger men on the farm?

The successors of the present owners of Peel farms braved the hardships of pioneer life, struggled against the forces of Nature, hard times, sickness, bad roads and other evils which afflict agricultural communities. The magnificent farms of Peel are a tribute to their courage and industry. Are they not worth a struggle on the part of the descendants of pioneers? Their titles are vested in the King, and if the enemy is victorious, deeds of property belonging to the vanquished will be treated as "scraps of paper."

Many, while convinced of the justice of the cause for which Britain and her Allies are fighting, are deferring action for various reasons. Their intentions are good but so far they have not seen fit to put them into effect. Now is the time. Peel men are wanted for the Peel Battalion.

Is the Battalion which is to bear the grand old name "Peel," which is to help defend the women and children of Peel, which is to protect the lands of Peel, to be recruited chiefly, so far as the farming population is concerned, from English, Scotch and Irish hired men and "home boys. Or will its ranks be strengthened by Peel's own boys, the sons of landowners who have most at stake?

Substitution will have to be applied even more vigorously to the factories, the stores and other places of business, than to the farms. Why should an able bodied young man stand behind a counter run a simple machine, or perform any other task which can be performed by one who cannot go to the War? Make this the watershed.

COMPLETE THE PEEL BATTALION BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

If 750 men enlist daily it can be done. Of the present strength of 370, a considerable number has been secured in West Toronto, the following have enlisted in Peel County, and are stationed in Brampton and West Toronto.

Come with them.
Armstrong, A. New Carlw,
Armstrong, S. E. Brampton;
Atkin, R. Clarkson.
Atwood, J. H. Kemble,
Baddock, W. A. Brampton,
Bain, W. Brampton,
Baron, F. Brampton,

Bellchamber, H. Bolton,
Bennet, F. H. Bolton,
Birkhead, G. J. Bolton,
Blair, R. L. Bolton,
Braden, T. Bolton,
Braybrook, M. Bolton,
Broadbury, S. Bolton,
Brennan, R. W. Bolton,
Brittain, A. E. Bolton,
Budd, E. J. Bolton,
Burns, V. Bolton,
Callow, E. V. Bolton,
Campbell, W. A. Bolton,
Campkin, H. R. Bolton,
Campkin, R. Bolton,
Campkin, S. Bolton,
Canning, L. J. Bolton,
Castle, C. Bolton,
Childs, E. L. Bolton,
Clough, W. H. Bolton,
Cannop, C. W. Bolton,
Cook, R. J. Bolton,
Corless, H. S. Bolton,
Corney, C. J. Bolton,
Cosan, D. H. Bolton,
Crawford, R. Bolton,
Crews, C. W. Bolton,
Davies, E. H. Bolton,
Dennis, S. R. Bolton,
Dennison, S. O. Bolton,
Drury, J. L. Bolton,
Eade, A. H. Bolton,
Elliot, W. L. Bolton,
Faulkner, J. H. Bolton,
Fendley, F. Bolton,
Flatt, W. Bolton,
Flint, J. Bolton,
Ford, E. Bolton,
Gillies, A. E. Bolton,
Gordon, W. A. G. Bolton,
Good, T. C. Bolton,
Greater, H. Bolton,
Guthrie, H. Bolton,
Gwild, W. T. Bolton,
Hawkins, H. Bolton,
Hayes, W. H. Bolton,
Hepworth, C. W. Bolton,
Haddon, G. Bolton,
Hall, W. H. Bolton,
Hosbawser, G. Bolton,
Hutton, C. M. Bolton,
Herbert, N. H. Bolton,
Irwin, A. M. Bolton,
Jackson, E. J. Bolton,
Jackson, R. E. Bolton,
Jaffary, K. R. Bolton,
James, F. Bolton,
Jenkins, C. Bolton,
Johnson, E. J. Bolton,
Johnson, H. Bolton,
Kidd, F. A. Bolton,
Kilpatrick, M. Bolton,
Larson, A. Bolton,
Lenton, G. E. Bolton,
Liscombe, E. Bolton,
Lockwood, R. A. Bolton,
Madigan, T. J. Bolton,
Miller, F. O. Bolton,
Moore, J. Bolton,
Maltby, A. G. Bolton,
Maltby, H. S. Bolton,
McIntyre, J. Bolton,
Munro, W. Bolton,
Martin, H. C. Bolton,
Munro, E. Bolton,
McCandles, W. J. Bolton,
McCarroll, A. Bolton,
McDonald, T. A. Bolton,
Needham, R. A. Bolton,
Nunn, S. F. Bolton,
Oakes, G. W. Bolton,
Owens, G. Bolton,
Padwick, W. T. Bolton,
Paynes, G. Bolton,
Peter, N. Bolton,
Porteous, R. Bolton,
Poskitt, A. Bolton,
Pest, D. Bolton,
Pullman, T. H. Bolton,
Richardson, H. Bolton,
Savage, A. C. Bolton,
Smeaton, R. C. Bolton,
Stewart, G. Bolton,
Strutt, C. A. Bolton,
Sullivan, C. Bolton,
Taylor, T. O. Bolton,
Tazoni, E. Bolton,
Theobald, L. W. Bolton,
Thompson, G. W. Bolton,
Trotter, E. S. Bolton,
Ward, S. M. Bolton,
Watson, F. W. Bolton,
Wells, H. Bolton,
Wellwood, E. A. Bolton,
Whetham, H. E. Bolton,
Robson, H. L. Bolton,
Rogers, E. H. Bolton,
Smeaton, N. Bolton,
Smith, W. Bolton,
Stacey, G. G. Bolton,
Strong, A. Bolton,
West, J. T. Bolton,
Williams, G. Bolton,
Wilson, J. T. Bolton,
Whitehead, J. Bolton,
Wilcox, J. F. Bolton,
Williams, S. J. R. Bolton,
Wood, R. E. Bolton,
Wood, W. H. Bolton,

Brampton

An unfortunate accident happened to Mrs. Partridge an elderly lady residing with her son Jos. Partridge Main street north yesterday at noon while attending to her daughter-in-law who is confined to bed through illness. Mrs. Partridge in going down stairs lost her balance and as a result of the fall her left hip was broken. Owing to her advanced age there is little hope held out for her recovery.

The election for deputy Reeve created little interest Monday and the smallest vote in years was cast. The result was unexpected, Wm. Warr being returned by a majority of 27.

The council of 1916 will be: Mayor—A. H. Milner. Reeve—L. J. C. Bull. Deputy reeve—Wm. Warr. Councillors—Messrs. Worthy, Fingland, Hamilton, Mullis, Heath, and one yet to be elected.

In Chinguacousy a keen contest took place between Guy Bell and Hamilton Lyons for Reeve. The former a veteran in municipal life is elected by a majority of only three. Mr. Bell has taken an active part in municipal life for 39 years. In Caledon Messrs. Quinn and Limbeber contested the Reeveship. Limbeber was elected. Kinnawin is deputy reeve by acclamation. There was a contest for council and Messrs. Hilliard, Moffatt and Smith were elected.

FARMERS

ORDER YOUR FARM IMPLEMENTS FOR THE SPRING DELIVERY IN MARCH FROM

W. F. B. SWITZER

AGENT FOR

Cockshutt Farm Implements — Adams Wagons and Sleighs — Brantford Carriages and Cutters — Frost & Wood Mowers, Grain and Corn Binders — Burlington Perfect Silos — Frost Wire Fence — Sharples Separators and Mechanical Milkiers — G. A. Rudd's Harness — Gasoline Engines and Litter Carriers

Office and Show Room in the Queens Hotel Block Phone 44. Phone and Mail Orders Promptly attended to

Great Bargains

—IN—

HARDWARE

And Graniteware

Before Stock Taking

R. H. GREIG - Streetsville

The Old Reliable Hardware

BUY YOUR GROCERIES

FROM US

HECTOR WRIGHT

Successor to F. Ward

SLAUGHTER STOCK TAKING SALE

Winter Mitts and Horse Blankets at Cost Price

Big Reduction in Price of Heating Stoves

Leading Hardware J. DANDIE Streetsville Phone 21

Start the New Year Right

By Buying Your

GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

—AT—

NORRINGTON'S

To Cure a Cold

To Stop that Cough

Try

Laxative Cascara Bromo Quinine Tablets

Relieve in a few hours

TAKE

Nadruco Syrup of Linseed Licorice and Clorodyne or Nadruco-Comp. Syrup of White Pine and Tar Both effective remedies

SOLD BY

COOKSVILLE PHARMACY

H. K. FOWDEN, Ph. B.

Big Reduction

IN PRICE OF
MENS AND BOYS
SWEATER
COATS

\$5.00	Garments for	\$4.00
\$4.00	"	\$3.00
\$1.75	"	\$1.25
\$1.50	"	\$1.10
\$1.25	"	90c.

Mens \$1.25 Aviation Caps for 90 cents

Our stock is too heavy in these lines so will give you a chance to save money

C. H. FALCONER

Streetsville Planing Mill

JOS. PHAIR, Prop.

Best facilities in the county of Peel for the erection and completion of Frame & Brick Houses, Barns, Etc.

Lumber of all kinds—either Rough or Planed—for sale; also No. 1 and No. 2 Shingles

Estimates given on large or small contracts.

Streetsville LIVERY

Single or double rigs
Pianos and Furniture moved
Agency for A. B. Greer's and Barrie carriages.

C. G. QUENNEL

PIPES CIGARS

and

Tobacco

Our Specialty

Give Us a Call
When You Want a Shave or Haircut

C. E. DARKER

Barber - Tobacconist
Streetsville

The Streetsville Review

Published every Thursday at Streetsville, Ont.
Subscription Rates—\$1.50 a year; or \$1.00 if paid Strictly in advance; \$1.50 a year to U.S.

ADVERTISING RATES
Legal notices, by laws, sales ordered by law etc. 8 cents per line for the first insertion and 4 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Local notices 5 cents per line each insertion. Copy-tract rates on application. No free advertising.

G. E. CHURCH
Editor & Proprietor

Thursday, Jan. 6, 1916

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

—For good mitts and gloves call on Falconers

The annual meeting of Derry West District L. O. L. will be held in the Orange Hall, Brampton, on Tuesday, Jan. 11th at one o'clock. John Bonham, D. M. W. Shirra, D. D. M.

J. M. Barker, Erindale, Ont., Issuer of Marriage Licenses. 31—11

Mr J J Douglas of Lacombe Alberta is visiting Streetsville friends

Trinity Church Choir took advantage of the good sleighing Monday night and accepted an invitation to Mr. George Simmons. The evening was spent in dancing and other amusements. All certainly enjoyed themselves and after thanking Mr. and Mrs. Simmons and family for the pleasant evening followed the cow bells home.

Erindale Blacksmith Shop has reopened under new management. Work done on short notice.—D. Eisey & Son, props.

Big slaughter sale of winter mitts and horse blankets before stock taking at J. Dandies. Come and get some of the bargains.

The soft spell this week caused the water to rise in the rivers. The bridge over the Credit at Barberton is propped up on timbers while repairs are being made to the abutment and when some of the ice broke up yesterday there were grave fears that the bridge would go down, but the cold snap last night checked the flow of water.

Mr. J. E. Dowling has been on the sick list this week but his friends will be pleased to learn that he is recovering

Mr. James Clendinning and daughter of Banner, North Oxford, spent New Years at Mr. A. McClinton's

Mr. E. Macklin and sister and two friends from Weston spent Sunday at Mrs. Thomas'

The High School reopened Monday with Mr. Simpson, the new principal, in charge. Miss Tanner, is the new 1st assistant, and Mr. Gerhart continues as 2nd assistant. The attendance is about the same and a successful term is assured.

Mr. Wm. Kemp, M. A., commenced his duties on Monday as Master of Languages at the new Technical School in Toronto.

Mrs. Chester left on Monday for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. LeMaistre, at Montreal.

Local Option was defeated in Oakville by a small majority. The Oakville newspapers, by printing glaring ads in favor of the licensed bar, showed plain that words can tell that they prefer drunkenness to sobriety. When a newspaper cannot survive without printing in its columns the "rum" stuff sent out by the liquor trade it had better suspend publication.

On Monday night a number of friends gathered at the home of Norman Switzer, Lisgar, who has enlisted for overseas service, and presented him with a wrist watch. Norman left on Tuesday for Kingston where he will train in the artillery.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sparling moved in to their new home here last week. Before leaving the farm their friends and neighbors met at their home and presented them with a pair of handsome easy chairs as a token of the esteem in which they are held by the people of Lisgar, where they had resided for so many years.

Mr. J. E. Alderson has sent out invitations for the opening of the new Streetsville Garage to tomorrow Friday evening. There will be dancing and a program

O. R. Church wishes to thank the electors of Streetsville for the hearty support given him on Monday in his election as Councillor for 1916.

Mrs. Stevenson and daughters spent the holiday in Toronto

Miss Mildred Turner was the guest of Misses Florence and May Stevenson for New Years.

C. H. McClintock will make arrangements with those on the market for the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.

The inaugural meeting of Toronto Township Council will be held next Monday morning Jan. 10th at 11 o'clock at the town hall Cooksville

Real Estate

Farms for sale, in Halton, Peel and Wellington Counties 239 farms, all sizes. If you want a farm write me for catalogue; or if you wish to sell or exchange write me. Have every facility for transmitting our business to your complete satisfaction. Correspondence solicited

J. A. WILLOUGHBY
Farm Selling Specialist
Georgetown

Coming Events

Friday, Jan. 14—Toronto Township Sunday School convention at Meadowvale

Mrs. Eugene Redick (nee Miss Muriel Graydon) will receive at her home Streetsville, on the afternoon and evening of Friday January 7th, 1916, for the first time since her marriage. Mrs. T. H. Goodison will receive with her.

Shaw's Business Schools, Toronto, conduct an Employment Department which received ninety seven calls in December last for office assistants. This is strong proof that business is better than usual and indicates the opportunity which Graduates of these schools enjoy.

Mr. Robert Stuart Jr of Inglewood has purchased a 75 acre farm, lot 3, 1st con. east of centre road, Caledon, from Mr. R. J. McBride. Sale was made by J. A. Willoughby, Georgetown, Ont.

Mrs. W. E. Watson and children spent New Years with friends at Woodstock

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Atholson are visiting friends at Listowel.

Agricultural Course In Streetsville

All the young farmers of the community should not fail to take advantage of the Free Course in Agriculture to be given in Streetsville in the Oddfellows Hall beginning on Jan. 10th. The course will last five weeks and will be for the most part practical. Don't miss this opportunity as Streetsville may not get such an opportunity again for years. The course will be under the supervision of Mr. J. Stark of the Dept. of Agriculture, Brampton. Any who have not yet applied should send their names to W. F. B. Switzer, Streetsville.

BORN

HOLLINGSHEAD—In Streetsville on Wednesday Dec 29, 1915, to Private F. L. and Mrs. Hollingshead, twins—boy and girl

Card of Thanks

Mr. John Alderson wishes to express through the Review his sincere thanks to the ratepayers of Streetsville for electing him as Councillor for 1916 with such a handsome vote

Card of Thanks

Mr. D. H. McCaugherty wishes to express his heartfelt thanks for the confidence the electors of Toronto Township have placed in him in electing him as Reeve by acclamation for 1916, and wishes one and all a happy and prosperous New Year.

P. S. Trustees

At the annual meeting of the supporters of Streetsville Public School on Wednesday last the retiring trustees were re-elected. The trustees are as follows:

J. H. Atkinson, retiring Dec. 1917
W. J. Drinkwater " "
W. Taylor " "
G. S. Bonham " 1916
E. Goodison " "
A. G. Sibbald " "

Union Orange Lodge

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 4th a union meeting of Britannia L. O. L. No. 268, Streetsville, and L. O. Lodge No. 290, Streetsville, was held in the Orange Hall. The object was to discuss the union of these two lodges, the feeling of both lodges being that Orangism would be better served if the lodges were united. Wor. Bro. John Bonham presided and perfect harmony prevailed. After the basis of union had been fully discussed and all agreed, it was moved by Bro. T. H. Wilson, of 263, seconded by Bro. H. M. Robinson, of 290, and carried unanimously, that these two lodges unite under one name and number, to be known as Union Loyal Orange Lodge No. 268, Streetsville. The 290 Lodge will meet next Tuesday evening to wind up their affairs, and the newly formed lodge 268 will meet on Thursday evening, Jan. 20. All members are requested to attend.

STREETSVILLE PUMP WORKS

Agent for Perkins Gasolene engines and their famous oil-less windmill. All Ontario repairs and goods supplied, also Mandrills and full equipment for babbiting windmills when out of mash.

Choice lot of all kinds of pumps kept in stock. Porcelain, iron and brass cylinders used with galvanized pipe only. Wells and cisterns sunk or cleaned.

Repairing promptly Attended to

Phone 55
Walter Bailey

Streetsville Meat - Market

We have a choice stock of all kinds

Fresh Meats
Cured Meats
Cooked Ham
and Sausages

Ingersoll and Home Made Sausage. Home made Lard. Try our home made head cheese 2 lb. for 25c. Orders promptly delivered. Your patronage solicited. Telephone connection

Jas. E. BAILEY Family Butcher

His Operation Successful

Mr. Nathaniel Steen arrived home last week in time for Christmas from Wellesley Hospital Toronto where he spent 10 weeks. He underwent two operations for bladder trouble, the second being of a very critical nature. These were performed by Drs. Caven & Bruce whose eminent skill, combined with that of excellent nurses, seems, in the words of Mr. Steen himself to have made a new man of him. This semi-private hospital is very popular, and visitors appreciate its home like nature and surroundings, as patients may be visited at almost any hour. Among his numerous visitors were Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. B. J. M. Glassford and Rev. Mr. Mustard all being former Streetsville pastors; Rev. G. R. Kitching and Rev. Mr. Purchase and other Streetsville friends. Among his frequent Toronto callers were Rev. Mr. MacKerrell, Messrs McHenry Schooley and N. J. Stevenson. He was the recipient of cheery letters from Rev. St. Martin of Quebec City and L. O. L. 268, and Sick Room bouquets from Toronto Churches and friends. To one who previously was never ill a week in his life, and who has passed the mile stone of three score years and ten, his long confinement was the more easily borne because of the kindness of his numerous friends, who will all wish him "Many Happy New Years."

Township Convention

The annual convention of Toronto Township and Streetsville S. S. Association will be held at Meadowvale Friday Jan. 14th.

There will be three sessions. The morning session will be mostly routine work. In the afternoon there will be addresses, solos, report of committees, discussions etc. Mr. Robt. McCulloch and Dr. Pidgeon will speak. In the evening there will be a song service, devotional exercises, President's address Reading by Prof. Brown, addresses by Rev. Mr. Fromow, Mr. J. D. McGregor and Dr. Pidgeon.

The committee say it is the best program the Association ever had. The keynote of the convention is Evangelism. Everybody welcome.

Everybody come. Everybody needed

Private Sale

The undersigned offers for sale the following household goods, poultry etc.
2 coal heaters and pipes.
1 laundry stove.
1 New Process Coal oil stove.
1 Planet Jr. hand plough, rake and scuffer.
1 New 50 egg incubator.
1 New Raymond sewing machine.
1 Lawn Swing.
1 5 gallon oil can.
1 wooden Cistern pump.
Bedroom crockery
Several hundred feet of Poultry netting.
Miscellaneous household articles
50 pure bred single comb white Leg horn hens.
5 white Leghorn cockerels.
20 pure bred Buff Orpington hens.
8 Buff Orpington cockerels.
All of good laying strain.
Also two half acre lots opposite High School, Queen St.
William Kemp.

Jos. W. Harkess Builder & Contractor

ERINDALE

Contracts taken for dwelling houses, garages, stables, outbuildings, etc. No contract too large and none too small. Jacks for hire. All kinds of Sash and Doors. Window and Door Frames made to order. All work promptly attended to. Your patronage respectfully solicited. Phone 82—4, Streetsville

Call and See the Automatic

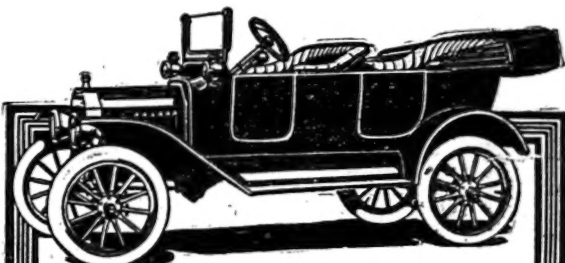
CREAM SEPARATOR

and Engine combined

In actual use at our farm

J. E. DOWLING

Agent for Farm Implements and Machinery Streetsville



"MADE IN CANADA"

FORD TOURING CAR
PRICE \$530

FORD RUNABOUT
PRICE \$480

The above prices F. O. B. Ford, Ont. effective Aug. 2, 1915. No Speedometer included in this years equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at

Streetsville Garage

J. E. ALDERSON
W. C. ANDREW



Renew Your Subscription to The Review

Annual Meeting

Toronto Township Agricultural Society

The Annual Meeting of this Society for the Election of officers for the Year 1916 will be held in the Town Hall, Streetsville, at One O'Clock P. M. on Saturday, January 15, 1916.

F. A. MAAS
President

W. F. B. SWITZER
Sec.-Treas.

A GRAND CARNIVAL

WILL BE GIVEN BY
C. H. MCCLINTOCK

ON
STREETSVILLE RINK

Saturday Night,
JANUARY Fifteenth, 1916

WATCH FOR POSTERS
Also see prizes in McClintock's Store

The Green Seal

By CHARLES EDMONDS WALK

Author of "The Silver Blade," "The Paternoster Ruby,"
"The Time Lock," etc.

CHAPTER XXI.

During the remainder of that afternoon Miss Fox and I were both so busy that we found little enough time for discussing the topic that had come pretty near to filling our whole horizon. Immersed as I was in a welter of legal details, between periods of dictating, and when her typewriter wasn't rattling like a machine-gun, I did now and then grasp the opportunity to drop a word or two about the day's developments and the proposed programmes for the night, so that in a jerky, unsatisfactory fashion, she got some idea of what was in the wind.

When she learned that Lao Wing Fu had promised to produce James Strang that very evening, and that the whole confused and confusing mystery very likely would be cleared up, for the first time since her aunt's death a tinge of color stole to her pale cheeks and her glorious eyes shone with suppressed excitement.

Her loveliness gave me an idea. On one occasion, as she swiftly gathered up her notebook and pencils after a particularly trying spell of dictation, I asked:

"If I get word that Strang will see me, how would you like to be present, too? It would be a shame for you not to be in at the finish."

Her countenance lighted up and she eagerly returned: "Oh, it would be splendid! If I only could!"

"Bless you, you can. The hour will be late—ten-thirty, or thereabouts; perhaps it would be better for me not to call. I will send a taxi."

"Oh, no! Come, if you can—if it is convenient."

She hurried away. We had no time to converse the matter at length.

I did not deem it a breach of faith with Lao Wing Fu to confide in Miss Fox, even to the scant extent outlined; she was as interested as I—perhaps more so—and if the opportunity had offered during the afternoon's rush, I would have told her circumstantially everything that had happened. Not many hours later I was feverishly and wildly berating myself for not having wrestled the time from the press of business which I allowed to monopolize my attention.

So the afternoon wore along. When I left for the day Miss Fox was still engaged in typing some letters that had to go with the evening's mail. She too was in a hurry to get away; it had been a trying day; and I merely murmured in passing that I hoped to see her later on. But she, absorbed in her work, responded only with a bright look and smile, and straightaway turned to her machine again.

It will be recalled that on the day of the assault upon Mrs. Fox I had promised Lois that I would engage a man to watch her home. Her almost immediate removal to a desirable down-town rooming-house (not far from my club, by the way), had, in my opinion, obviated the necessity of such a step—the idea was obnoxious, anyway—so I had not even gone to the extent of consulting Struber about it.

For obvious reasons I had never called on Miss Fox, close as our friendship had grown. Hers was in many ways such a superior character, so opulent with the graces and virtues that command respect and admiration, that I was happy in feeling that our relations stood for something more solid and substantial than customarily exists between a young lady stenographer and her employer, and I believed that she herself was sensible of some similar sort of sentiment. There was, in our association, a level of confidence and esteem, of liking and companionship, that was entirely separate and distinct from the dull grind of daily routine; but to the world at large we were merely a busy—sometimes a fussy—lawyer and his young lady stenographer and typist, and I could not be too circumspect in my conduct toward her. To-night, however, was to be an exception; big things were in store for us, eventualities more momentous than would ever come into the humdrum lives of those bleak souls who might criticize us; and we could afford to disregard the conventionalities just this once.

The thought came to me while eating my solitary dinner at the club, and so I argued. I would accept her invitation and call at her home that very evening.

It was wonderful the inspiring effect my determination at once exercised. Why wait alone in impatience until ten o'clock? I could leave word where Lao Wing Fu's messenger would find me, and Lois and I could relieve each other's impatience, and while waiting I could tell her all I had gleaned from my father's diaries and the newspaper clippings, in addition to what had happened at my interview with Lao Wing Fu that afternoon.

I dallied over my food and killed time until eight o'clock, then strolled up Hill Street to Miss Fox's rooming-house, where, of course, she would be waiting anxiously for the summons from me. Imagine my amazement when the proprietress, Mrs. Fleming, informed me that Miss Fox had gone out shortly after eating her own dinner, and had not yet returned.

"Where?" I said blankly.

The lady stared at me in surprise. "Why," she said, "I supposed you would know. She got your note and hurried away in the automobile you sent."

A thrill of alarm ran through me. "Note! Automobile!" I almost shouted. "I sent no note and no automobile. What do you mean?"

The suddenness of this intelligence left me panic-stricken for the moment. My undisguised excitement affected Mrs. Fleming, who continued to stare at me in a bewildered way. Presently she shrunk away from me with a hushed, shocked cry of consternation.

"Oh, Mr. Ferris," she gasped—"you are Mr. Ferris, aren't you?—what can have happened? Don't—don't look at me that way! I'm not to blame!"

With an effort I got a grip on myself. "For Heaven's sake, tell me," I begged, "what do you mean by a note from me?"

"Wh—why, she showed me a note she said was from you—to explain why she was going out alone, I expect. She was hurried and flustered. She said that it was a matter of considerable importance, and that she hoped I wouldn't get a wrong impression if she didn't return until a late hour. She said there was no one who could get for her, that she would have to go."

"I simply laughed at her and told her I hoped everything would be all right."

"I stood here at the door and watched her get into the machine; it was a big touring-car. It left immediately."

"Wait a minute; I'm so frightened and confused that I forgot. She left your message on the parlor table."

I stood all a-tremble, with a sickening sensation of dropping down a bottomless shaft, while the woman hurried away. In a moment she returned and placed in my hand a sheet of paper that looked strangely, terrifyingly familiar.

My apprehensive scrutiny also took in the fact that the handwriting was unquestionably my own; but the words swam in a blur. I must have looked fully a minute, the text running meaninglessly in my mind, before I understood its import. Here is what I read:

Please accompany bearer of this note without delay. He will bring you to a safe rendezvous, where I shall meet you. Upon this meeting depends the clearing up of all our perplexities, and the removal of all the dangers that have menaced us. I urge you not to delay.—Brice Ferris.

Excepting that the superscription had been neatly cut away, it was the very note I had written that afternoon and handed to Lao Wing Fu! I felt ill and weak. I staggered over to the hall tree and dropped upon its leather cushion.

After a while—ages, it seemed—I became sensible that Mrs. Fleming was wringing her hands in a distracted way, and that we were attracting the curious inspection of some of her lodgers, who were peering over the balusters and from the hall's darker recesses.

Then an amazing thing happened. Man is curious animal, and the rushing sweep of his fiercer emotions, when you would think they are about to rend the very foundations of his being, may be as intangible and feeble as mist. Sometimes they are susceptible of instant and complete effacement by other emotions that are wholly conflicting and incongruous. Thus were my fears momentarily eclipsed by a quite different sensation. Like a tremendous blinding white light, came the realization that I loved this girl, and my whole being suddenly surged upward on a wave of pure joyousness.

I loved her. I had loved her from the moment she first entered my office. She was at that moment more to me than my own or anybody else's happiness, or all the world beside. One instant of irrepressible, dominating happiness, then my fears rushed back again.

But I had had time to realize the necessity of a cool head, and in a measure I steadied and recovered my balance. Getting quickly to my feet, I laid a hand upon Mrs. Fleming's arm and urged her toward the parlor.

"Let us go in here," I proposed. "I must ask you some questions, but not before an audience."

She acquiesced at once, and when the door was closed she quickly faced me.

"Mr. Ferris, I know something dreadful has happened—what it is I can't imagine. But, truly, I have told you all I know about it. I never dreamed—no more than Miss Fox did—that anything was wrong or irregular."

"She has never taken me into her confidence, but I have known that something was weighing upon her mind. She has been shy of strangers—watchful of them, if I may say so, as if she were expecting or afraid that something terrible might happen to her. It was as if she were constantly on the lookout for an unknown enemy."

I nodded and responded absently: "She had need to be cautious." Then I added: "Please let me think a moment."

The woman stood silent, expectantly regarding me while I bowed my head, and tried to whip my brain into performing some service in this staggering emergency. I could not get away from the ridiculous ease with which the Chinaman had duped us. Even Struber, with all his shrewd cunning and experience and lack of faith in the Chinese race generally, had never for a moment suspected an ulterior motive. Under our very noses—I remembered his undisguised contempt of the detective—Lao Wing Fu had laid this trap; and then, just fancy—I had aided and abetted him! He had even worded the note—with artful design I now saw when it was too late—so that Lois would not hesitate or question the authenticity of the summons. Moreover, everything I had told her during the afternoon had tended cumulatively to prepare her for something of the kind, to allay whatever suspicions that the abnormal wariness and caution developed in her mind during the past few weeks might have evoked. But now—God bless her, and God help her!

It was all too plain that the wily, yellow scoundrel had had no intention of producing Strang, doubtless had no knowledge whatever of his whereabouts, but when he realized that I would not easily part with the ring had taken this devilish means of forcing me to do so.

The questions naturally followed: Why? Was it for revenge? And if so, revenge for what real or fancied wrong? Or was it to coerce me? But had I been considered at all excepting as the possessor of the ring and one of the ivory boxes? Was not Lois, after all, apart from being the victim, the one most directly and deeply concerned?

My brain was numb. I could not find even hypothetical answers to these questions—nothing at all that I could hope might guide me. Whatever Lao Wing Fu's motives might be, whether or not he was the mainspring of the mystery, it was pretty certain that he had overreached himself at last; he had placed himself in a position where the law could and would handle him—that is, if he were alive after I had finished with him. This was not China, where a person of wealth and influence could perpetrate such a high-handed outrage and hope to get away with it. At that moment I wanted more than anything else Struber's quick, disinterested mind, for this was an emergency which called for outside help.

"What time did she go?" I asked at length.

"I didn't look to see," said Mrs. Fleming, "but it must have been very close to seven."

I glanced at my watch—eight-twenty. She had been gone approximately an hour and a half. Most automobiles can cover a good deal of territory in that length of time.

"Did you see the man that brought the note?"

"Oh, yes; I know him, too. It's another thing that makes it so hard to believe that anything out of the way has happened. Will Dwight's his name; he's a chauffeur for Ralston's Auto Delivery, you know. He frequently answers calls from my house."

"Did you hear how he happened to be the bearer of the note?"

Mrs. Fleming shook her head. "No; the question wasn't raised—not in my hearing, at any rate."

So it had been a public conveyance that had carried her away. I wondered at this; it seemed altogether too daring even for Lao Wing Fu's audacity. Still, the very fact that the messenger should have been a person whom her landlady knew would doubtless have dispelled the last lingering doubt and misgiving in Lois's mind.

This was all Mrs. Fleming could tell me. Here was a matter for the police, and the earlier they had the facts the sooner they could get busy. I meant to see that they bestirred themselves, too. It was only a few blocks to police headquarters, and after charging Mrs. Fleming to telephone immediately if Lois returned or sent a message, or if by chance a messenger should be hunting for me, I hastened away.

(To be continued.)

YOUR WRIST WATCH.

Some of the Great Wonders of Its Mechanism.

It is a marvel of minute workmanship. It is one of the most wonderful things the human hand fashions. Some of its screws are so small that 130,000 go to the pound!

The pivot of the balance-wheel has a diameter measured by the two-hundredth part of an inch, and, more marvellous still, in order that the pivot may have free play, the jewel-hole into which it fits is exactly one five-thousandth part of an inch larger!

The gauge which enables this to be done measures to the ten-thousandth part of an inch.

But not only are the screws of a watch as minute as its bolts, but they have a thread, just like the big screws you drive into the door, but the thread of the watch's screw has as many as 260 turns to the inch!

What do you think the jewels in your wrist-watch weigh? What is called a pallet jewel weighs a pound when there are 150,000 of them, and of the roller jewel it would need 256,000.

The largest round hair-spring stud in your watch is four-hundredths of an inch in diameter and nine-hundredths of an inch in length.

You did not realize till now what a marvellous piece of human ingenuity and skill you were carrying about with you. Yet the structure of the eye of the common house-fly is to the wrist-watch what the watch is to a creaky old beam engine of the days of Watt!

Think it over.

THE BULGARIAN CHURCH.

By Chas. M. Rice, Denver, Col.

The church, as usual throughout history, plays an important role in the present great war in Europe. The report, now a verity, that King Ferdinand had communicated to Pope Benedict his intention to make Bulgaria a Catholic country after the war, indicates a peculiar conception of the religious and political history in that Balkan State.

It will be recalled that the National Church of Bulgaria survived the Turkish conquest nearly 400 years ago, and that from about 1396 to 1777, the Bulgarian patriarch recognized by Turkey as the civil and ecclesiastical head of the Bulgarian Church, sat in Ochrida, the ancient capital of the Bulgarian Czars in Macedonia.

In 1777 the Greek patriarch of constantinople succeeded by intrigue with the Turks in abolishing the Bulgarian patriarchate and annexing the see to his own jurisdiction.

Greek Bishops were everywhere appointed whose chief work was to Hellenize the Bulgarians by substituting Greek schools and books for Bulgaria, and the establishment of the Greek language and customs.

Before this step was consummated some Bulgarians of the old National Church were cruelly massacred. But the "reforms," if such they may be termed, were continued. The Bulgarians finally became aroused and began to assert their rights.

This is undoubtedly the root of the Bulgarian question and the true cause of the Balkan troubles of recent times.

The religious question is so intimately interwoven with the national aspirations and ambitions of Bulgaria that Ferdinand would, indeed, be rash if he agreed, as the report says, to turn over the country to any particular ecclesiastical creed or control.

For over 70 years the struggle between the Bulgarian and Greek Church continued, until finally in 1870, when the question had long since become thoroughly incorporated in the demand for national existence and recognition, the Porte, to avoid trouble, called the Chief Bulgarians to Constantinople and there granted the imperial firman or decree re-establishing the Bulgarian exarchate.

In 1872 Archbishop Autim was appointed exarch of the Autocephalus, or self-governing Bulgarian Church, the Church of the Czar Boris, the Church of St. Kyril and St. Methodius. The revolutionary movements of 1877 cast suspicion on the Exarchate Autim and he was promptly deposed by the Porte and duly exiled.

Bishop Yovtcheff was appointed head of the Church, and was hailed as Josephus I. the Grand Vizier of Turkey receiving the Berat in 1877.

There were many in Bulgaria who desired the exarchate to direct the Church from one of the ancient Bulgarian sees, but the Church and its head was, and still is, a political, as well as an ecclesiastical institution whose aim is the freedom and unification of the Bulgarians.

The new exarch began his propaganda for National freedom at once, and was promptly exiled by the Turks, who had been careful to keep the head of the Church at Constantinople, where he could always be under surveillance.

But little else than intrigue and plot characterized the National Church up to 1877 when the war broke out, and the treaty of San Stefano in 1878 secured Bulgaria's independence. This excellent treaty was torn up later at the congress in Berlin, and this was only the start of the Balkan trouble.

In the meantime the exarchate was confined in Constantinople, but worked constantly for national independence.

In 1896 the Russians proposed a consolidation of the Greek and Bulgarian Churches and the removal of the exarchate to Sofia, but the Bulgarians saw in the proposal a plan to remove Macedonia from the jurisdiction of the exarchate and successfully resisted the proposed union.

It should not be overlooked that the Russian Greek Church considers Prince Boris, the son of Czar Ferdinand, as one of its members, this being a concession to Russia by Ferdinand, who is himself a Roman Catholic. The Pope refused to give his consent to this change, but Russia forced it by political pressure at Sofia. Obviously Ferdinand would not wish to offend Turkey by removing from the control of the Porte, the entire religio-political system of one of its allies in a common struggle.

This is inconceivable at present, though the Bulgarians should be ready to accept Roman Catholicism, or any form of Ecclesiastical Government rather than their own.

A Success.

Mr. Brown's colored valet desired to entertain some of his friends, and his master contributed generously to the cause. The next morning Mr. Brown asked Mose if his party had been a success. Mose drew himself up a couple of inches above his usual height.

"Was it a success, suh?" he exclaimed delightedly. "Well, suh, it sho' was! Dey was sixteen invited and twenty dat came."

Iron utensils, pump handles, etc., are very cold because they are good conductors of heat, and draw the heat from our hands. The sudden loss produces the sensation of intense coldness.

"Nothing But Leaves"

Not Tea Leaves intermixed with Dust, Dirt and Stems but all Virgin Leaves.

"SALADA"

has the reputation of being the cleanest, and most perfect tea sold.

BLACK, GREEN OR MIXED. SEALED PACKETS ONLY.



Potatoes as Hog Feed.

Many experiments have been conducted to determine the value of potatoes of feed for swine. In Ireland and Germany farmers feed large quantities of potatoes annually. From experimental data it has been concluded that four to 4½ bushels of potatoes when cooked are equal to about one bushel of corn for putting gains on hogs. Therefore, if corn is worth 30 cents a bushel, potatoes when fed to hogs would be worth only eighteen to twenty cents a bushel. There may, however, be instances where it would be more advantageous for the farmer to feed to hogs right on his own place at least part of his crop rather than to haul these potatoes to an already overloaded market.

According to the consensus of opinion, potatoes are fed to the best advantage when cooked or steamed and mixed with other feeds. Experiments in which raw potatoes were fed alone have been reported. In certain instances the raw potatoes are said to have caused scours. However, raw potatoes in small quantities and in diet lacking succulence may be conducive to health in pigs.

In cooking potatoes, only enough water should be used to make a mealy mash and prevent burning. The resultant meal should then be mixed with cornmeal or other grain supplement. Tankage, skim milk or meat meal would probably add to the profit of the mixture. Potatoes when prepared in the manner described and under the conditions mentioned can often be fed to pigs with advantage.

Profit in Good Seed Potatoes.

The right kind of potatoes bring better prices than the wrong kind, and the right kind can usually be grown with very little added trouble.

The right kind of potatoes is the kind the public wants. To find out the taste of the public as to potatoes, D. E. Willard of the Northern Pacific Railway company not long ago made an extended investigation—in homes, hotels, restaurants, and commission houses. He found the demand was for sound potatoes, of good flavor, medium size, and regular shape. He also found that such potatoes commanded higher prices than mixed lots of large and small, diseased and sound, regularly and irregularly shaped potatoes.

Perfectly Simple.

During a school tea a kindly lady sat regarding one of the young guests with evident alarm. Undismayed by the lady's glances, the young hopeful demolished plate after plate of bread and butter and cake. At last the lady could stand it no longer. Going up to the urchin, she said:

"My boy, have you never read any book which would tell you what to eat, what to drink, and what to avoid?"

"Why, bless yer, ma'am," replied the young gentleman, with his mouth full of cake. "I don't want no book. It's very simple. I eats all I can, I drinks all I can, an' I avoid bustin'."

A Marvel of Training.

Rose had called on her afternoon out to see her friend Arabella. Arabella's mistress had just purchased a parrot, and Rose was much interested in the bird.

"Birds are shore sensible," she observed. "You kin learn them anything. I uster work for a lady that had a bird in a clock, an' when it was time to tell de time ob day, it uster come out an' say 'cuckoo' jest as many times as de time was."

"Go along. Yo' don't say so," said Arabella, incredulously. "Shore thing," replied Rose, "and de mos' wonderful part was dat it was only a wooden bird, too."

Rheumatism!

How is rheumatism recognized? Some have said—

- Rheumatism is a dull pain.
- Rheumatism is a sharp pain.
- Rheumatism is sore muscles.
- Rheumatism is stiff joints.
- Rheumatism is a shifting pain.

All have declared—*Rheumatism is Pain.*

Sloan's Liniment applied:—

The blood begins to flow freely—the body's warmth is renewed—the congestion disappears—the pain is gone.

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN (GUARANTEED)

Rheumatism and allied pains yield to the penetrating qualities of this warming liniment.

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS
Are you full of energy, vital force, and general good health? Do you know that good digestion is the foundation of good health? Pains and oppression in stomach and chest after eating; with constipation, headache, dizziness, are sure signs of indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great herbal remedy and tonic, will cure you.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

AFTER MEALS TAKE

AND BANISH STOMACH TROUBLES

At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large family container shows three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & CO. LIVERMORE, CALIF. SINGAPORE, MALAY.

Unofficial though recent outgivings from Berlin regarding terms of peace may be, they are not without significance. The discussion of the subject at this time is, to be sure, more or less profitless. It takes two to compose a quarrel as well as to make one, and there is not the slightest indication that the Allies would consent to any terms that Germany is likely to offer. They were dragged into the war by German ambition; they have made tremendous sacrifices to carry it on, and they cannot be expected to end it until these sacrifices have been rewarded by success. Nor is Germany yet prepared to accept conditions which would be an acknowledgment of her own failure. Even if she is beginning to realize that her scheme of world dominion is impossible, she will not frankly admit it while she still holds conquered territory in the west and east. She might be willing to surrender the major part of this territory, but she would demand an ample quid pro quo. On the other hand, the Allies, believing, or at least hoping, that she has nearly reached the climax of her achievements, have every reason to concede nothing. Time is on their side, and they anticipate, not without reason, ultimate victory.

The statement of the terms which Germany might be willing to accept, attributed to an unnamed person "in intimate touch with German policies," may or may not be authentic. But it is an interesting statement, and it accords in the main with what is known of German ambitions. It begins with the reasonable assumption that there is no longer any real hope of retaining French or Belgian territory. The Allies could not desert Belgium without descending to an incredible depth of dishonor. France, which has revealed a heroic spirit of sacrifice, would never consent to the alienation of an inch of her soil while she has a soldier left. The proposition is, therefore, the restoration of the old boundaries with perhaps the cession of French-speaking Alsace. Were this done, there might be hope of settled peace. Nothing is said, it will be seen, of punishing England. British sea power has made this a futile dream. The need of protection against Russia seems to have become a more immediate object. To this end it is suggested that "buffer" States be created—an independent Poland and a larger Rumania. The same to England and France to desert Russia is not likely to be accepted. Austria, of course, would have to submit to being carved up. Her part is that of tail to the German kite. The third proposition shows how meekly she is expected to play it.

For the gist of these peace terms lies in the contention that Germany is to be supreme in the Balkans. Now this has long been the Austrian ambition; the demand on Serbia, which was the proximate cause of the war was a manifestation of it. The anonymous exponent of German policy finds in the Balkans, however, the natural ground for the expansion of German influence. No annexation is contemplated—only a sphere of dominant influence. That this has long been one of the Kaiser's ambitions is perfectly obvious. The present alliance with Turkey is a result of an already largely successful German domination. If, therefore, Germany could end the war with her "place in the sun" extending to Constantinople, she could well sacrifice her gains elsewhere. That either Russia or England would consent to this while there was any chance of preventing it is unthinkable. The argument that the British possessions in Africa and Asia would not be threatened, that Russia would find in Persia an ample outlet to a warm water port, is not convincing. What guarantee of good faith could Germany give? How could the Allies trust her to remain content with what she had won? Such terms of peace might well be accepted in Berlin. But what the Allies demand is that they may be secure hereafter from the kind of aggression that brought on the war. The time to make that security one of the terms of peace has not yet come.

THE "NO TREAT" LAW.

Official police approval is given to the no-treating ordinance in a report from the headquarters of the London police on its workings from October 11, when it went into effect, to November 1. The police report generally that less drink is being sold, fewer people visit the saloons, and those who do stay for a shorter time than before, and there is less drunkenness, especially among women. The ordinance is being punctiliously observed, the police say, in all the 12,000 licensed places in the London area.

The report says, in part: "There is a consensus of opinion among the superintendents of all divisions that drunkenness, generally, and among women in particular, has decreased."

"A marked diminution in the number of women and children standing outside public houses drinking has been noticed and in many districts the practice has ceased altogether."

"Police have invariably found fewer people on licensed premises and a tendency to make shorter stays has been observed."

"Practically no breaches of order have occurred, and licensees and their servants have shown at all times their willingness to assist the police."

About the House

Dainty Dishes.

Orange Tea.—Peel an orange and remove all of the white skin. Slice the orange very thin and take out the seeds. Put a slice into the bottom of each cup before you pour the tea. Sweeten it with granulated sugar.

Chocolate Cream Nectar.—Melt two ounces of chocolate in a dry saucepan over a gentle heat; add half a cupful of liquid coffee, and cook it for two minutes, stirring it constantly. Then add one cupful of sugar and three cupfuls of water, and cook for five minutes. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla, and serve it with a teaspoonful of whipped cream heaped on each cup.

White Cake.—Mix together one cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one and a half cupful soft flour and same amount of milk. Add whites of three eggs, two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful extract of lemon and a few drops of extract of bitter almonds.

Nut Cake.—Stir together one cupful of butter, two and a half cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, four cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of lemon extract, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and six eggs. When baked, put frosting and walnut cakes on top. This makes two large cakes.

Beet Salad.—Cut cold cooked beets in one-fourth-inch slices crosswise and cut into cubes. Mix with boiled salad dressing. Take off the outside of a small cabbage and cut cabbage in quarters. Cut in thin slices, using a sharp knife, and soak in cold water until crisp. Drain dry between towels and moisten with boiled salad dressing. Arrange cabbage in salad dish and surround with prepared beets.

Sauce a La Belle Maison.—Beat up carefully the yolk of one egg, add to it slowly half a cup of thick sour milk, salt and pepper to taste and a teaspoonful of corn flour. Stir all the time. Then put in the pulp of the tomato. This can be passed through a sieve if desired. Heat the whole in a stewpan, adding first a small piece of butter, and then the white of an egg, but do not allow to reach boiling point. By cooking the marrow in this fashion and serving with such a sauce a nourishing meal is provided.

Cocoanut Milk Chocolate.—Heat a quart of milk in a double boiler, and when it is very hot, stir into it four heaping tablespoonfuls of grated unsweetened chocolate, moistened with a little cold water; allow the mixture to boil and thicken. Have ready nearly a pint of cocoanut milk, into which has been stirred half a cupful of sugar and the whites of two eggs; add it to the chocolate, and cook the whole for a few minutes, but do not allow it to boil. Remove the drink from the fire and serve it in chocolate cups, adding, after it is poured into the cups, a tablespoonful of sweetened whipped cream that has been mixed with a little of the grated cocoanut.

Beefsteak Pie.—Put one and one-half pounds round steak, cut into one-inch cubes, into stewpan, with one-half onion, thinly sliced and four cups cold water. Cover, bring quickly to boiling point, and then simmer until meat is tender—about two hours. Add one teaspoon salt after the first hour's cooking. Melt four tablespoons butter with four tablespoons flour and add gradually to hot stock. Parboil one and one-half cups potato, cut into one-fourth-inch slices, about eight minutes, drain, add to meat and cook three minutes. Turn into buttered baking dish, cover with pie crust or baking powder biscuit mixture and bake in hot oven. Make slashes in crust to let steam escape. Good way to cook tough steak.

Ginger Cordial.—Stew slowly together half a pound of figs, half a teaspoonful of allspice, a pinch of ginger, a saltspoonful each of cinnamon, mace, and ground cloves in sufficient cold water to cover the ingredients. When the figs are tender, remove them from the fire and press them through a puree sieve. Return the syrup thus obtained to a clean saucepan, and add three pints of ginger ale. Allow it to heat gradually, and then beat into it a scant teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with a little cold water. Stir it constantly until the mixture boils. Flavor it with a few drops of lemon juice, and serve it in small cordial cups, capped with a little chopped candied orange peel.

Mulled Grape Juice.—Soak for fifteen minutes the grated rind of an orange in the juice of one lemon to which you have added a cupful of boiling water and a heaping tablespoonful of granulated sugar. Put the ingredients into a granite saucepan, and add a quart of unfermented grape juice, four whole cloves, and a pinch of ground cinnamon; bring them all to the boiling point, then let the mixture simmer for fifteen minutes. Prepare a meringue by boiling together one cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water until it threads; then pour it gradually over the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, which you must stir all the time. Add the hot grape liquor, dust grated nutmeg lightly over it, and serve it at once.

Etiquette of the Table.

Sit upright, neither too close nor too far away from the table.

Useful Hints and General Information for the Busy Housewife

Open and spread upon your lap or breast a napkin, if one is provided; otherwise a handkerchief.

Do not be in haste; compose yourself; put your mind into a pleasant condition and resolve to eat slowly. Possibly grace will be said, and the most respectful attention and quietude should be observed until the exercise is passed.

It is the most appropriate time, while you wait to be served, for you to put into practice your knowledge of small talk and pleasant words with those whom you are sitting near.

Do not be impatient to be served. If soup comes first and you do not desire it, you will simply say, "No, I thank you," but make no comment; or you may take it and eat as little as you choose. The other course will be along soon.

The soup should be eaten with a medium-sized spoon, so slowly and carefully that you will drop none upon your person or the tablecloth. Making an effort to get the last drop and all unusual noises when eating should be avoided.

Formerly it was the fashion to pour tea into the saucer; not so now. Tea should be gently sipped from the spoon or cup, taking cup and spoon in hand when drinking. The spoon should never be removed from the cup when the guest is satisfied with its contents. Should the cup be empty and more be desired, to take the spoon out and place it beside the cup in the saucer is an intimation to the waiter to have it refilled. If not empty and the spoon is placed beside the cup, it is an intimation to the waiter that you want the tea or coffee changed. Do not call for "milk"; call for and speak only of "cream." Never set your teaspoon upon the tablecloth. In taking sugar, use only the sugar-spoon.

Hints to Housewives.

The tops of pale-colored evening gloves make very dainty shoes for babies.

Slip a thimble on the curtain rod when running it through the hem of the curtain.

White satin shoes should always be kept in blue paper to prevent them from becoming discolored.

Before using tinware of any kind, rub it well over with fresh lard. If treated in this way it will never rust.

After fowl of any kind is cleaned the inside should be rubbed thoroughly with a piece of lemon before the dressing is put in.

To prevent potatoes becoming black when cooked, put them into cold water; and when brought to the boil, squeeze a little lemon juice in. They will then keep a good color and be of good flavor.

Tin that has become rusty or stained may be cleaned by dipping the cut surface of a raw potato in fine brick and rubbing well with this.

When cakes get burned do not try to cut or scrape off with a knife. Just get the nutmeg grater and grate all over until it is a golden brown. This is especially useful when icing a cake, as it makes it so smooth. When grated enough, turn upside down to shake off the dust.

TOUCHES ON SUIT AND GOWN.

When the practical quality steps in, illusive chic, they say, steps out. This may be true when the idea of the practical is carried to an extreme. We have learned, however, to add a touch of trimming here, and a note of color there; to slash a sleeve, or band a skirt in a way that quite overcomes the predominance of practical over chic and preserves both.

The Dress for General Wear.

Suitable for the business woman, or the young girl just beginning her days at college, is the popular serge in various qualities and weights. This material is appropriate for the stormy days of the heaviest of winters and also for the most balmy of climates.

Lace and Satin Dinner Dress. Wool poplins, gabardines and tweeds are also serviceable, and make exceedingly attractive costumes. These models, often simple in design, permit of a smart touch of some distinctive color or effect, perhaps a motif, symbolic of the mystic Orient, or of the more fantastic cut-in-stone relics of our aborigines, the Indian mound builders, which have been brought to view after almost numberless decades. Details of this kind often close the high collar, being in the form of buttons, oddly shaped, or medallions, serving as buckles, or simulating belts on the dress itself. With these effective novelties a dress or suit may be rendered unique to a degree and carry an individual note, difficult to obtain but very satisfactory to the wearer, as she may be sure that her creation is for her wear alone, and will not be duplicated.

Net has once more come into popular use for dainty blouses and frocks, both for daytime and evening wear; thread-run nets are especially favored for the latter purpose. Plain net is used considerably for blouses in simple designs, tucked here and there and with tiny frills that fold softly about the neck, or lend grace to the sleeve. Chantilly, that charming lace of web-like texture in almost too delicate a weave to be worn, is also used to

fashion many gorgeous creations. Shadow lace, too, has its part in the making of the more elaborate dresses, in combination with soft taffeta or satin, as trimmings in narrow bands, for sleeves, or in softly flaring bretelles. Strange as it may seem, velvet in vivid colors is often used for trimming these filmy costumes in panels and bandings, making a wonderful effect.

Satin or Taffeta Trimmings.

Narrow pleatings and ruchings of lace and net seem to be used universally for trimmings the dainty evening costume; soft satin, too, in the narrowest of bands or folds, occasionally beaded with small pearls, edges the tiny ruffles and sleeves as well as tunics or flounces which compose the costume. These tunics are draped up



Lace and Net for Blouse or Frock.

often with loops of satin folds having perhaps an end here and there weighted down with metallic ornaments of various sizes. Fancy braid and folds of satin are often combined in applique designs, bow-knots and similar details on tunics of lace or net, with charming effect. Very often one finds the underslips of flouncing embroidered with bows of narrow metallic ribbon or braid, either silver or gold, or in delicate pastel shades, matching the bodice trimming. Taffeta ribbon with the fascinating picot edge is also favored for these underflounce trimmings, and airily bob up and down, the weight of the tulle or cut-bead ornamentations bringing it again into place.

Is the Wide Skirt Losing Favor?

At the Fashion Fete held at the Ritz some time ago, the crinoline effect was still the most accentuated feature; there were many dainty, airy creations, all made with the bouffant skirt, corded or lightly boned. The more conservative afternoon, and the majority of the street costumes, however, are gradually narrowing down in width. Many of the street suits and dresses have an underskirt nearly as narrow as it was a season or two back, the width and flare being confined entirely to the long tunic or overskirt, which is again a much-favored detail. Within a short time it is being whispered the full



Serge Daytime Frock.

skirt will be seen only on dressy afternoon costumes and evening frocks. Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or from The McCall Company, Department "W," 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

The Property of Character

The Peculiar Traits That Jesus Says Constitute "Saltiness" and Which Exalt a People.

"Salt, therefore, is good; but if indeed the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be seasoned? It is fit neither for the land nor the dunghill; men cast it out."—Luke xiv, 34, 35.

The Great Teacher said that those who accept the Truth, the Word of God, are the salt of the earth. In the life of the world they are what salt is to material substances. He also said that if we did not intend to be genuine followers of the Lord our God, then we should not profess a partial, insincere allegiance to Him and His Truth. For, like salt that had lost its savor, we would be fit for nothing but to be cast out.

First, then, "Ye are the salt of the earth." We all know what salt is for and what it does. It cures, purifies; it seasons and it preserves. That is the use of those whose hearts acknowledge the true and eternal, who are Godly. They are to cleanse and purify the world through the Truth of His Word, to flavor and season it aright with Godliness, to preserve its good by a strong allegiance to Him and His Truth.

"Blessed Are the Meek."

And, again, we are told what the peculiar property of character is that constitutes the saltiness that makes the salt valuable. "Blessed," says He, "are the poor in spirit," who recognize that we come short and need of God. How shall the self-satisfied, the self-conceited, the worldly minded, the sin-blinded exalt the world or save it? Godliness alone truly exalts a people. "Blessed are they that mourn,"

as you contemplate the folly and wickedness in the world, and are led to true repentance and Godly sorrow for sin. "Blessed are the meek." The proud and haughty shall be brought low. The truly meek shall inherit the earth. "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness," whose ruling purpose and desire are for the good and the right and who are not satisfied without it. "Blessed are the merciful, the pure in heart, the peacemakers," expressing traits of character that are constructive, powerful and indispensable to the uplifting of humanity. And then, "Blessed are those that are persecuted for righteousness sake," those who are ill treated because they will not forsake duty, the right and God. These are the traits of character that Jesus says constitute "saltiness."

The True "Preparedness."

And lastly, this is the saltiness that must be found in those who would purify, flavor and preserve the world, who are its salt. But if we have lost our "saltiness," if we lack those traits of character, of what use are we? It matters not what other excellencies we may possess or uses we may serve, we are unprofitable in the real sense if we have not this "saltiness." It is not because salt is crystalline, or white, or soft that it is of such value to us. Its savor—its saltiness—is its virtue. And so with human life and with the nation. Here is the true "preparedness," both for the battle of life and the enemies of the nation. The first necessity to prepare for both cases is the true Godliness of which Jesus spake.—Rev. F. J. Baum.

THE SUNDAY LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.
JANUARY 9.

Lesson II.—The coming of the Holy Spirit, Acts 2:1-13. Golden Text: 1 Cor. 3:16.

Verse 1. Pentecost.—The "fiftieth" day after Passover, in Lev. 23:15ff. ordained to be a thanksgiving for harvest. Was being fulfilled (margin)—the same phrase in Luke 9:51. That momentous first day of the week, which began at sunset on Saturday, was now about half way through. In one place—Possibly in the "upper room"; probably in the temple, as has been plausibly argued.

2. House.—This was a recognized name for the temple, and there was no other place large enough to hold such a crowd as we hear of shortly.

3. Tongues parting asunder, or, margin, distributing themselves. Compare Paul's rather similar phrase in 1 Cor. 12:11. The symbolism comes from a thunderstorm accompanied by a hurricane—one blinding lightning flash, and then a curling tongue of flame is seen for a moment on each head. It is the grandest of Old Testament visions repeated with a difference: "after the wind . . . a fire," but Jehovah was in both. But there is a closer connection with the New Testament Elijah, who proclaimed that his greater Successor would "Baptize with Holy Spirit and fire."

4. Began to speak with other tongues.—The first impact of this ecstatic state produced a great uprush from the subconscious, very sensational in its spectacular effect, and fulfilling accordingly its primary purpose of arresting attention. Paul found the Corinthians exalting this wholly subordinate "charism" above the greater and more characteristic gifts of the Divine Spirit, and he puts it back into the place it occupies here; it is, as it were, the church bell that gathers the congregation and prepares them for higher things. It will be seen from Acts 14:11ff. that the "gift of tongues" was not used in missionary preaching. Despite 1 Cor. 14:18, Paul did not understand the Lycaonians, and he preached in Greek. The subject of these fragmentary utterances was always "magnifying God" (verse 11), brief ejaculations of praise.

5. Devout men from every nation under heaven.—And therefore away from home in the Holy City for a period of worship.

6. Came together.—From other parts of the spacious temple court, if our assumption is correct.

9. The catalogue is a striking sign of the extensiveness of the Dispersion. Jewish faces, like Greek speech, were to be found in every country of the then known world. The order of the list, if not intentionally fortuitous, is not explained. Judaea seems out of place, and may even be miswritten for some other district: Ayodhya (Oudh) has been suggested.

10. Proselytes.—In this book also called "God-fearing men"—foreigners embracing Judaism, allowed to frequent the outermost court of the temple, that "of the Gentiles."

13. Essentially the same criticism was passed on speakers with tongues at Corinth (1 Cor. 14:23). New wine—Evidently strongly intoxicating.

Alcohol makes people more susceptible to cold.

HEALTH

In-Growing Toe-Nail.

This condition, a very common one, bears like many other things a name which in no way denotes the real state of affairs. The nail is not growing-in at all.

Usually the great toe-nails are affected; and you find on each side a small granulating ulcer underneath, from which oozes matter (pus). The trouble is produced by tight boots, which squeeze the nail hard down upon the flesh, and so cause it to irritate the soft tissues underneath. By the pressure and continued friction a sore results. It is covered by granulations like any other ulcer; and sometimes these are very exuberant and painful—sprouting up above the edges of the nail. When the trouble becomes as bad as this it is generally necessary to have the whole nail removed by a surgeon—under an anæsthetic.

When the irritation is first felt the offending boots must be at once relinquished. If possible cut the nail well away from the painful spot; apply a dressing of zinc ointment spread on lint, and changed twice daily; and rest a few days in bed until the sore has healed. Then when you can get about again put on easy and well-fitting boots, and have nothing to say to the former ones.

If the trouble has been suffered to continue some time you may still perhaps cure it by resting in bed, applying lunar caustic once freely to the raw part, and then pushing a little soft wool, scraped off the lint, with a probe or bodkin well under the edge of the toe-nail, so as to prise this up and keep it from actual touch with the ulcer. This treatment in order to succeed needs perseverance and patience. In the last resort—but that should hardly come without long neglect and disregard of early treatment—the nail has to be removed under anæsthesia, either general as under ether, or local, as by the hypodermic injection of cocaine. Usually the first is preferable, if the general health of the patient permit.

The moral of it all is, that nobody who has much walking to do should wear tight or badly-fitting boots. The trouble is rather exceptional in women, probably because they are in such matters more sensible than men, and won't go on very long wearing boots or shoes that hurt.—A Physician.

Make Visit to Sick Short.

The sick room, above all else, is the place for cheerfulness. A peaceful state of mind and bright, cheerful surroundings are essential to the regaining of health, and physicians say that sick persons are often kept in bed longer than is necessary by discouraging or disquieting remarks made by visitors to the sick room.

Another thing to remember is not to stay too long when visiting a sick person. The invalid tires easily and long visits are likely to have a harmful effect. Run in two or three times a week, take a flower or a bright potted plant, some dainty dish, magazines or books, and you will find that your visits will be looked forward to and will be a real benefit to the sufferer.

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W. COUSE Streetsville

Course in Agriculture

J. W. Stark, Dept. of Agriculture, Brampton, was in Streetsville last Friday to secure a suitable hall and make final arrangements for the Short Course in Agriculture. The room selected is in the Oddfellows' Hall and all those taking the course are asked to be there at 9.30 sharp Monday morning, Jan. 10, and be ready to get right down to hard work. In addition to the program for the first week as announced in last week's paper, F. C. Hart, B. S. A., Director of the Markets and Co-operation Branch, Toronto, will lecture to the class on Friday. This will slightly change the order of work as previously outlined and the boys will visit the Brampton Poultry Show and Bull's Jersey Farm on Thursday of that week instead of Friday.

This is the last call to the young farmers of Streetsville District to join this class in agriculture. It lasts only 5 weeks, is absolutely free to all and no leaf has been left unturned to make this course the most practical and useful educational movement ever put on in Peel County. And the opportunity is yours! Young men, if you ever stood at the side of the show ring you know why the judge gave one horse a red ribbon and the other a blue; if you would like to get a peek in at the theory along with the practical in farming; if you want to be able to get up on the platform and say what you want to say without your knees shaking like a brier—in short if you want to give your education the finishing touch that you feel it needs, then make up your mind to join the class on Monday at 9.30.

This week Mr. Jas. Pearson of Toronto wrote that he desired to encourage and assist the course at Streetsville and he has kindly offered a prize of ten dollars in gold to the member of the class who does the best work in stock judging.

Monday—9.30 to 10.15, Live Stock; 10.15 to 11, Agr. Botany; 11.15 to 12, Feeds and Feeding.
Tuesday—9.30 to 10.15, Field Crops; 10.15 to 11, Agr. Bacteriology; 11.15 to 12, Poultry.
Wednesday—9.30 to 10.15, Soils and Fertilizers; 10.15 to 11, Fruit Growing; 11.15 to 12, Dairying.
Thursday—9.30 to 10.15, Field Crops; 10.15 to 11, Soils and Fertilizers; 11.15 to 12, Farm Management and Bookkeeping.
Friday—9.30 to 10.15, Live Stock; 10.15 to 11, Insects and Plant Diseases; 11.15 to 12, Poultry.
Monday—1.30 to 2.45, Grains and Feeding; 2.45 to 4, Weed Seeds.
Tuesday—1.30 to 2.45, Stock Judging.
Wednesday—1.30 to 2.45, Horticulture; 2.45 to 4, Grains and Grasses.
Thursday—1.30 to 2.45, Stock Judging.
Friday—1.30 to 2.45, Arithmetic & Business Correspondence; 2.45 to 4, Public Speaking and Debating.

Short course in Agriculture

Everything is now in readiness to open the Short Course in Agriculture at Streetsville on Monday forenoon, Jan. 10 at half past nine. As announced in the calendars which have already been mailed, arrangements were made to have special speakers come in from time to time.

On Tuesday Jan. 11, Mr. F. F. Reev as a vegetable expert will take up this subject fully.

Wednesday Jan. 12, Mr. P. E. Culverhouse, of the Vineland Experiment Station will give practical lectures on fruit growing under the following heads: varieties, planting, pruning and care of young fruit trees. He will also take up growth of strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits.

Mr. Stark has secured permission from the management of the B. and P. C. Poultry Association to take the boys to Brampton on Friday morning to attend the Poultry Show. The poultry judge will have charge of the class for two hours and will go over the different breeds and explain how the judging is done.

In the afternoon of the same day a visit will be made to the farm of Messrs B. H. Bull and son, near Brampton, for work in judging cattle.

Later on Live Stock experts in Live Stock, Veterinary Science, etc. will come and these men will add greatly to the value of the course. We would urge all those who intend joining the Agriculture class to mail in their applications as soon as possible to the Dept. of Agriculture, Brampton.

C. P. R. Time Table

Corrected from latest Time Table Oct. 31, 1915

East Bound		
Train No.	Leave Streetsville Jct	Arrive Toronto
640	A M 7.28	8.80
630	A M 11.10	12.00
712	P M 11.14	12.10
688	P M 6.16	7.10
714	P M 7.52	8.45
632	P M 8.10	9.00
West Bound		
Train No.	Leave Toronto	Arrive Streetsville Jct
639	A M 7.00	7.55
711	P M 7.20	8.20
681	P M 8.20	8.20
718	P M 4.45	5.45
687	P M 5.10	5.59
639	P M 5.40	6.37
North Bound		
Train No.	Leave Streetsville Jct	Arrive Toronto
711	8.20 a.m.	
718	5.45 p.m.	
Streetsville—Lower Station		
Train No.	Leave Streetsville	Arrive Toronto
640	7.31 a.m. East	
689	6.55 p.m. West	

Streetsville Public Library

Open Monday and Friday from 9 to 12 a.m. only.
Open all other days from 9 to 12, 3 to 5 and 7 to 9.

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L. MONTGOMERY Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COUNCIL No. 306, C.O.C.F.
Meets in the Hall at Erindale on the second and last Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren always welcome.
GEO BURKE C.O.
O. H. PAGE Rec.-Sec.

BRITANNIA L. O. L. No. 363.
Meets in their Lodge Room, Queen St. Streetsville, on Wednesday on or before the full moon every month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed.
T. M. McCRACKEN WM
G. RUTLEDGE R. S.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS
Streetsville Lodge No. 122
Meets in their own Hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. HALSEY Noble Grand
A. E. POPE Rec.-Sec.

Court Streetsville No. 1243 I. O. F.
Meets in their Hall on the third Monday in each month at 8 o'clock in the evening. Visiting brethren will be cordially welcomed.
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The News Told Impartially
The Dominion and Provincial Parliaments will soon convene and there can be little doubt but that several questions of first importance to every citizen in Canada will be dealt with. No paper in Canada covers the session of the Dominion and Provincial Houses more fully or more impartially than The Toronto Daily News. The Streetsville Review has arranged with The Toronto Daily News to take subscriptions for both papers, and upon receipt of \$2.75 both the Review and The News will be sent to your address by mail for one year. Send your subscription to this office.

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Toronto Township Elections

Result of Vote Taken Jan. 1st, 1916

First Deputy Reeve		Councillors					
		Pallatt	Russell	Janieson	Kennedy	Lammy	Steen
1 Port Credit	22	28	28	22	7	9	8
2 Erindale	82	76	2	81	85	24	23
3 Cooksville	64	75	41	52	85	48	96
4 Dixie	116	69	20	116	48	56	68
5 Harris Corner	65	28	7	82	78	28	1
6 Meadowdale	50	50	7	31	61	57	1
7 Palestine	89	40	8	17	62	38	2
8 Malton	61	60	6	11	96	62	11
9 Clarkson	54	45	1	67	61	88	7
Totals	681	466	115	429	473	389	209

D. H. McCaughery elected Reeve, by acclamation
E. A. Orr elected 2nd Deputy Reeve by acclamation

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49th Year No. 2

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THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

Coming Events

Friday, Jan. 14—Toronto Township Sunday School convention at Meadowvale

Friday, Jan. 14—Patriotic Rally at Cooksville 8 p. m.

Saturday, Jan. 15—Annual meeting of Toronto Township Agricultural Society at town hall, Streetsville, at 1 p. m.

Saturday, Jan. 15—Grand Carnival on Streetsville Skating Rink—Monday Jan. 17—Annual meeting of Cemetery Company at town hall, Streetsville, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday Jan. 18—Regular meeting of River Park Lodge

Thursday, Jan. 20—First Regular meeting of Union L.O.L. No. 263

Friday Jan. 21—Tea meeting and concert at Sheridan.

Saturday, January 22—Concert at Brindale

Tuesday, Jan. 25—Credit auction sale of cattle at Frazers Corners, Chingacousy. D. Evans & Sons owners. W.A. Russell auctioneer

No 10 Trafalgar

Sr. 4th Mabel Wagner and Leslie Miller.

Sr. 3rd Marjorie Bonham.

Jr. 3rd James Bonham and Pearl Mc Mann.

Jr. 2nd Lilly Leslie, Vera Cook, Hannah Mc Dowell, Geo. Wilson, (Mary Wilson and Mary Numan) equal.

1st Lila Wagner, Muriel Beattie Elmer Fullerton.

Sr. Primer Alford Mc Cracken, Margaret Mc Dowell (Willie Numan and Wilson Mc Mann) equal.

Jr. Primer Ralph Mc Gregor and Helen Numan.

A Class Lorne Bonham and Joe McIntyre. The asterisk denotes perfection in spelling.

Elvive E. Abra Teacher.

CONGDON—SPENCE:

At the Jarvis St. Baptist Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, Dec. 29th, 1915, by the Rev. F. T. Shields, Laura Katherine, second daughter of Mr. William Spence, Toronto, to Mr. James Congdon, of Carleton Place, Ill. formerly of Streetsville.

Brampton

A despatch from London, Eng., dated Jan. 2nd, says: Lieutenant Marshall Stuart Straight of the Essex Regiment, killed at the Dardanelles on Christmas eve, the eldest son of Arthur Straight of Chelmsford was in the realty business in Regina and enlisted originally with the Saskatchewan Rifles. He came to England with the 11th Battalion. He was married at Chelmsford Cathedral in August last to Helen Blain of Regina, second daughter of T. J. Blain Esq., Barrister formerly of Brampton.

The sudden death of Mr. Henry Schooley occurred Friday morning last. He was a familiar figure in the life of this town conducting a book store on Main Street for nearly forty years. In religion he was a staunch Presbyterian and for some years was choir leader before the present church was built. Deceased was in his 77th year and is survived by one daughter, Mrs. C. E. Booth, with whom he has made his home since the death of his wife.

Another well known citizen of the town passed away on Friday in the person of Robert Stuart proprietor of the Brampton Bakery. Deceased suffered from heart trouble and has been unable to attend to his business for over a year. Mr. Stewart was a well known athlete in his youth and played many seasons with the Excelsior Lacrosse Club and was considered an expert defence man. He was in his 47th year and leaves a wife and two sons.

Armour Burrell appeared before Police Magistrate Crawford Friday morning on a charge of selling liquor. He was found guilty and fined \$50 and costs. By enlisting Burrell can escape paying the fine.

Woodbridge

With the substantial surplus of \$9 07.09 after one year's operation of its Hydro-Electric power plant, Woodbridge has good reasons to be well pleased. The earnings were \$2,26 9.46, and the expenses \$1,362.37. The Hydro-Electric Commission auditor anticipates a reduction in power rates to Woodbridge next fall. Reeve C. L. Wallace is working on a scheme to secure Humber River water for fire protection purposes as the village is rated as a fourth class risk by the insurance companies.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Mrs. Clarence J. Conover Erindale who died Jan. 7, 1911.

Sleep on dear Mother and take your rest. God calls home first whom he loves best. Gone and forgotten by the world You may be. But the earth that enshrouds you is sacred to me, Daughter G. C. H.

The Public Health

True it is that the great majority of the secretaries of the Local Boards are very prompt in making these returns, yet our Department finds there are quite a number who neglect this duty. In return for this information the Board will, after about the 1st of February next, supply to the public free of charge, diphtheria antitoxin, rabies vaccine, smallpox vaccine, anti-meningitis serum, as well as anti-typhoid vaccine, which has been free for some time.

As no health department, either Provincial or Local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions the disease is occurring, and the control of the disease depending essentially upon this information, it would be a great public benefit as well as a personal favour to have every one of the secretaries of The Local boards of Health to comply with Section 24 of The Public Health Act which reads as follows:

"24. The secretary of every local board shall report weekly to the Provincial Board the number of cases and deaths from communicable diseases and the number of deaths from all other causes occurring in the municipality during the preceding week upon a form to be supplied by the Provincial Board."

Locals

Mrs. Eugene Redick held a reception at her home last Friday Afternoon and Evening. Mrs. T. H. Goodison received with her. The many guests were welcomed at the door by Miss Mysia Graydon and Miss Vera Goodison. Mrs. Henry Cooke, Mrs. H. Q. Burns, and Mrs. Flanagan attended in the tea room, which was very attractively decorated with cut flowers while Miss A. Anderson of Brampton and Miss K. O'Gorman served.

The bride was very attractively dressed in a handsome Old Rose Crepe de Chine and Flowered Ninon dress and wore a pretty bouquet of pink rose buds and violets. In addition to the Christmas Tree and other good things provided by the Muskoka Free Hospitals for Consumptives for all patients at the Christmas time, the soldiers in residence there were extra well looked after being presented with moccasins, fruit and other useful articles, by ladies Societies of Gravenhurst, Newmarket and Toronto.

The County of Peel Sunday School Association Annual Convention is to be held in Caledon East on Tuesday and Wednesday Jan. 25th and 26th. The Executive Committee are now arranging for the programme.

Lecture on Serbia

Under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic League of Cooksville & District an address will be given by Mrs. M. D. Sharpe M. D., of Brampton on conditions in Serbia in town hall Cooksville Tuesday evening Jan. 18 at 8 o'clock. Silver collection in aid of the Serbian Relief Fund. Come and bring your friends.

126th O. S. Battalion

Following the rapid growth of A Company, 126th Peel Overseas Battalion, stationed in the armories at Brampton, a considerable number of promotions and appointments have been made.

Lieutenant S. B. Watson of Port Credit has been transferred from Battalion Headquarters to "A" Company, Brampton. He formerly held a commission in the 36th Peel Regiment.

Lieutenant T. B. Farrel of Toronto, has been transferred provisionally from Battalion Headquarters to "A" Company at Brampton. He attended Niagara Camp three years with the 36 Peel Regiment, and several months this year in Barriefield camp.

Lieutenant J. A. Hughes of Port Credit has been transferred provisionally from Battalion Headquarters to "A" Company at Brampton. He attended Niagara Camp with the 36th Peel Regiment three years.

Corp. O. F. Miller has been transferred from Battalion Headquarters to "A" Co at Brampton, and has been given leave of absence to take a course of instruction in the Non-commissioned Officers class at the Provincial School of Infantry, Toronto.

The following have been appointed Lance-Corporals in "A" Company and have been given leave of absence to attend the Provincial School of Infantry, Toronto.

Lance-Corporal, R. E. Wood. Bolton. Lance-Corporal, A. E. Gillies, Inglewood. Lance-Corporal, R. C. Smeaton, Inglewood. Lance-Corporal, W. L. Elliott, Bolton. Lance-Corporal, R. Campkin, Brampton.

K. R. Jaffary has been appointed Lance-Corporal in "A" Company.

The following have received provisional appointment as Lance-Corporals in "A" Company.

A. E. Maltby, Brampton. Robert Porteous, Churchville. William Bain, Brampton.

R. I. Blain of Brampton has been promoted to the rank of Company Quarter-Master Sergeant of "A" Company. Quarter-Master Sergeant Blain for some time has been a provisional Lieutenant in the 36th Peel Regiment, having been Gazetted in the Militia List as holding such rank on June, 4th 1915. Instead of taking the time to go to the Provisional School of Infantry in Toronto and qualify for a commission in an Overseas Battalion, he entered "A" Company as a private soldier and has lately been promoted to Quarter-Master Sergeant.

Five hundred men have enlisted up to date with the 126 Overseas Peel Battalion. Of these, one hundred and thirty are stationed with "A" Company in Brampton Armories. The total strength of the Battalion when it is completed, including officers, non-commissioned officers and men, will be 1,159, consequently six hundred and fifty-nine are still needed. The recruiting campaign is being carried on throughout the County with scientific thoroughness.

The Recruiting Committee of the Peel Auxiliary, the Churches, the Schools, the Newspapers, all Societies and other organizations are co-operating to prosecute to a successful conclusion the great task of bringing the Peel Battalion up to its full strength. Special appeals are being addressed to employers to secure the enlistment of such men as can be spared. Another special appeal is being made to the farmers, who must realize now that, if the Battalion is to be raised they will have to give up their sons to the service of the King in the same way that professional and business men have given up their sons.

Arrangements are being made between Military authorities and the Peel Auxiliary to conduct a special series of recruit meetings and Patriotic rallies throughout the County.

DIED

Grafton—On Tuesday Jan. 11, 1916 at his late residence 88 Hallam street Toronto, Royal Grafton, late of Peel County, in his 78th year.

Ruston—At Georgetown on Sunday Jan. 9, 1916, Thomas Booth Ruston HALL—At lot 7, Fifth line, Trafalgar, on Monday, Jan. 10, 1916, Muriel Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hall, aged 15 months and 4 days. Interred in Churchville Cemetery to day.

IRVINE—In Toronto on Saturday Jan. 8, 1916, Francis Irvine. Interred in Streetsville Cemetery.

Cooksville

A big Patriotic Rally is arranged to be held in the Township Hall Cooksville Friday night Jan 14 next. Addresses are to be given by Capt Bird, late 16th batt. Canadian Scottish, and Sergt. Wigglesford, late Royal Dragoons, two returned war heroes, and Col. Hamilton, and Cap Duncan of the 126 Peel batt. Vocal selections are to be given by Miss Edna Leuty, soprano soloist, Lieut. Louis, Mississauga Horse, and the Polman Mixed Quartette, with Miss Charlotte Ellingham as accompanist. Admission will be free and a big crowd is anticipated.

At the last regular meeting of L. O. L. No. 1181 Cooksville, Bros R. L. Crawford and Jos Gilmore who attended in uniform, received grand reception being accorded a seat on the platform and suitably responded. Cooksville Lodge with a membership of less than 50, has attested their loyalty to their king and country by already having seven members enlist. Four are already at the front, Bros. T. L. Kennedy, Sidney Belford W. S. Birkett and Earl Gill and the members in appreciation subscribed \$7 to provide suitable comforts to be sent them. The other men enlisted are Bros. Crawford, Gilmore and H. Guthrey who are in the 126 Peel Batt.

The inaugural meeting of the Township council was held here on Monday last, the elect members took their oath of office and appointed the several officials. The commissioners for the several districts were left as formerly except the northwest division where the new member Jno. R. Kennedy, replaces Reeve Mc Caugherty. The auditors, Board of Health etc. were all reappointed. The vote on the Radial by-law will be settled at a special meeting of the Council and the application for the reduced assessment of Barberton Mills will be taken up. Assurance is given of active operations.

The annual meeting of the Cooksville agricultural society will be held here on Wed. Jan. 19th next at one o'clock when all interested are expected to attend.

The annual congregational meeting of Dixie Presbyterian Church was held on Tuesday afternoon last the Rev. J. A. Miller in the chair. Officers for the year were elected & the several financial reports were given showing satisfactory results for the years work.

The Women's Patriotic League of Cooksville & district held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday last. Letters of thanks and appreciation were read from a number of the "boys of the district to whom the League sent parcels at Christmas. It was decided to devote this month to sewing on the Helpers Case Shirts desired by the Queen Mary Needlework Guild. Each member being asked if willing to give one and make one, the cost being placed at 50c a shirt. It is hoped by this means to send in twice as many shirts as there are members. Much pleasure was evinced when it was reported that Major Sharpe M. D. of Brampton had kindly consented to speak on his experiences in Serbia on the evening of Tuesday Jan. 18th in the town hall Cooksville and all members were requested to attend and invite as many others as possible.

Dom. Science Course

For Women and Girls

The Institute Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture has arranged for a course of free instruction in Foods and Cooking. The instructor Miss Muriel Foote, of Jarvis will each day give lectures and demonstrations. The forenoon classes will begin at 9.30 and will be adapted to the instruction of girls from 15 up while the afternoon classes will be suited to women and girls both. Girls in attendance at the course will be required to attend both the forenoon and afternoon classes.

Each course consists of ten lessons. The class begins on Jan. 31 and concludes on Feb. 11th.

Those wishing to take the course should send their names to the Secretary of the Institute at Streetsville Mrs. D. Lindsay, Streetsville

Renew Your Paper—Please

Come to the Sunday School Convention at Meadowvale on Friday, Jan. 14. Three Sessions.

Start the New Year Right

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THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA IS COMPLETELY EVACUATED

A despatch from London says: It is officially announced that the complete evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula has been successfully carried out.

The official communication issued on Sunday evening says: "General Sir Charles Monro reports the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out. All the guns and howitzers were got away, with the exception of seventeen worn out guns, which were blown up before leaving. Our casualties amounted to one member of the British rank and file wounded. There were no casualties among the French. General Monro states that the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies, and invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral de Robeck and the Royal Navy."

BRITISH BATTLESHIP MINED: ENTIRE CREW WAS SAVED

A despatch from London says: The British battleship King Edward VII. has been sunk after striking a mine. The entire crew was saved. The Admiralty has issued the following statement: "H.M.S. King Edward VII. has struck a mine. Owing to the heavy sea she had to be abandoned, and sank shortly afterwards. The ship's company was taken off without any loss of life. Only two men were injured."

A despatch to The London Daily Mail from Chatham says that a trainload of men from the sunken battleship King Edward VII. arrived there Sunday afternoon and were taken direct to the naval barracks.

GEN. HAMILTON ISSUES REPORT

Could Have Won Out on Gallipoli Peninsula With Reinforcements.

A despatch from London says: Gen. Ian Hamilton's report on the British operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which was submitted to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, carries the story of the Dardanelles operations up to mid-October, when he relinquished his command.

Gen. Hamilton strongly opposed the abandonment of any of the bases held by the British troops.

A synopsis of the report is as follows:—

"On the 11th of October your Lordship cabled asking me for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in the evacuation of the peninsula. I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On the 16th of October I received a cable recalling me to London for the reason, as I was informed by your Lordship on my arrival, that his Majesty's Government desired fresh, unbiased opinion from a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation."

Could Not Get Reinforcements.

Probably no more important contribution to the history of the present war has yet been made. The report throws light upon the great landing at Anzac cove and Suvla Bay August 7, requiring the combined action of the army and the navy.

The handling of the masses of troops within a limited area probably was the most complicated ever undertaken, and military men are not surprised that some important details failed to work as planned.

The Suvla Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the force consisted largely of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare and partly through the failure of the water supply.

The most striking passages of the documents describe the ill-fated landing at Suvla Bay and Anzac early in August for securing command of the heights on the middle of the peninsula and cutting off from their base the Turkish forces at the lower extremity where the allied armies made their first landing.

This operation began on August 6. The climax was reached at break of day on the 10th, when the Turks made a grand attack on the summit of Chunuk Bair hill upon a short front held by two battalions of the Sixth North Lancashire and the Fifth Wiltshire Regiments, which Gen. Hamilton describes as weakened in numbers, though not in spirit.

"First our men were shelled by every enemy gun," he says, "then assaulted by a huge column consisting of no less than a full division, plus three battalions. The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wilt-

shires, who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated.

"The ponderous mass of the enemy swept over the crest and swarmed round the Hampshire and Gen. Baldwin's brigade, which had to give ground, and were only extricated with great difficulty and very heavy losses.

"Now it was our turn. The warships and the New Zealand and Australian artillery, an Indian mountain artillery brigade and the 69th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery were getting the chance of a lifetime. As successive solid lines of Turks topped the crest of the ridge, gaps were torn through their formation, and an iron rain fell on them as they tried to reform in the gullies.

"Not here only did the Turks pay dearly for their recapture of the vital crest. Enemy reinforcements continued to move up under a heavy and accurate fire from our guns. Still they kept topping the ridges and pouring down the western slopes of Chunuk Bair, as if determined to gain everything they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed not only to the full blast of the guns, naval and military, but a battery of ten New Zealand machine guns, which played upon their serried ranks at close range until their barrels were red hot.

Enormous Losses.

"Enormous losses were inflicted, and of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line only a handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunuk Bair.

"At the same time, strong forces of the enemy were hurled against the spurs to the north-east, where there arose a conflict so deadly that it may be considered the climax of four days fighting for the ridge. Portions of our line were pierced and the troops were driven clean down the hill. At the foot of the hill the men who were supervising the transport of food and water were rallied by Staff Captain Street. Unhesitatingly they followed him back, where they plunged into the midst of that series of struggles, in which generals fought in the ranks and men dropped their scientific weapons and caught one another by the throat.

"The Turks came on again and again. Fighting magnificently, and calling upon the name of God, our men stood to it and maintained by many a deed of daring the old traditions of their race. There was no flinching; they died in the ranks where they stood. Here Generals Cayley, Baldwin and Cooper and all their gallant men achieved great glory. On this bloody field fell Brigadier-General Baldwin, who earned his first laurels on Caesar's Camp at Ladysmith. There, too, fell Brigadier-General Cooper, badly wounded.

"Toward this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions from the general reserve were now hurried, but by 10 in the morning the effort of the enemy was spent. Soan their shattered remnants began to trickle back, leaving a track of corpses behind them. By night, except for prisoners or wounded, no live Turk was left upon our side of the slope."

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks the same day.

SERB ARMY NOT IN DISTRESS IT IS OFFICIALLY STATED

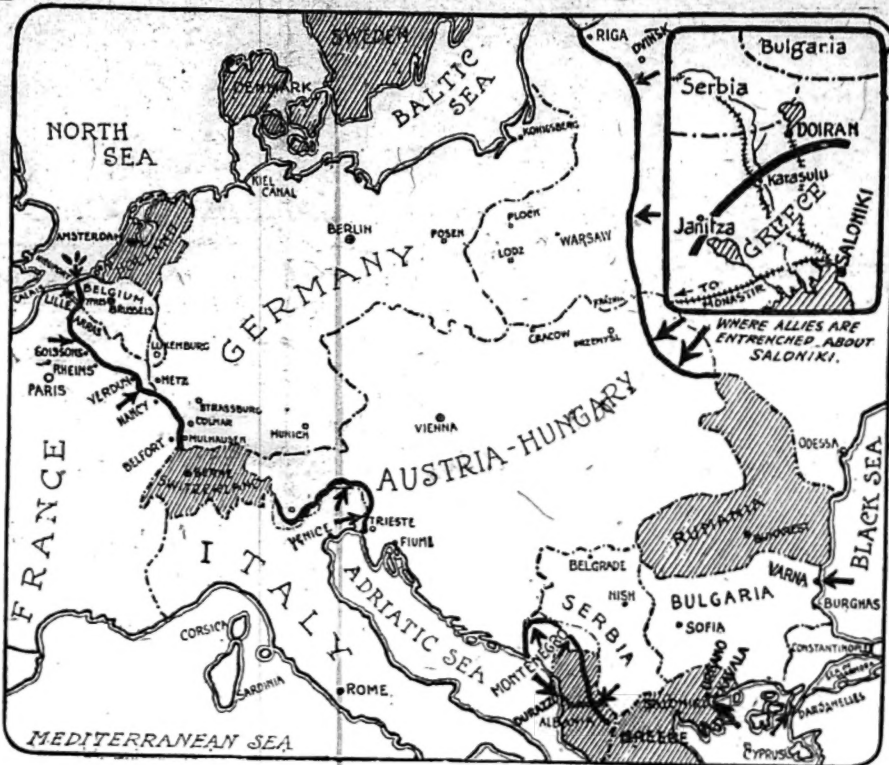
Situation Relieved Through the Prompt Action of the Entente Powers

A despatch from London says: The interest in the fate of Serbia's refugee army was shown by the question asked in the House of Commons on Thursday "whether a considerable part of the Serbian army is in distress at Scutari after having suffered great privations in the retreat through the mountains, and whether his Majesty's Government will offer the Serbian army some suitable locality in the Mediterranean area where the men may rest and recuperate?"

In reply Lord Robert Cecil, Under-

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that there was a considerable body of the Serbian army at Scutari, where at first the men had been in great distress. But the situation, he added, had now been largely relieved. The Entente allies, the Secretary said, had considered the matter raised in the latter part of the question, but he was unwilling to make any announcement concerning it.

Telegrams from Athens say that the number of Serbian refugees in Greek territory are now 40,000, of whom 6,000 are at Salonika.



The Week's Developments in the War.

Russian warships have been bombarding Varna and are reported to have destroyed the mine-fields protecting this chief Bulgarian port. Bombardment at closer range is now expected and troop-ships are said to be held in readiness to land Russian troops near the city.

The outstanding development of the week has been the new Russian offensive in Galicia. Details are still lacking, but the Central Powers report determined attacks against the Austrian lines over a front of nearly two hundred miles, running north from the Rumanian border. This new Galician drive has brought the Russian forces to the heights dominating Czernowitz. The Czar's troops have captured strong positions near the city, and the fall of the capital of Bukovina may be expected at any time.

Activity of enemy submarines in the Mediterranean has been responsible for the loss of several large liners, including the Persia and the Glengyle.

No advance has yet been made by the Central Powers in Salonika, and the Allies' position there is now considered impregnable.

On the Western front there has been considerable activity in Alsace, heavy fighting having taken place for possession of Hartmannsweilerkopf. Elsewhere on the Western front the fighting has been limited to artillery duels and minor engagements. British monitors have again shelled German positions on the coast.

TERRIFIC LOSSES TO GERMANS IN CHAMPAGNE OFFENSIVE

Four Concentrated Attacks Repulsed on a Five-mile Front Without Loss of Ground to French

A despatch from Paris says: A formidable two-day offensive launched by the Germans against the French lines in Champagne broke down under French counter-attacks, leaving only a small section of trenches in Teufon hands, the War Office announces.

The Germans, after preparing by violent artillery fusillades, launched four concentrated attacks on a five-mile front, hurrying at one point an entire brigade (more than 6,000 men) against a French position. Despite the vigor of the assaults which were aimed at penetrating the French posi-

tions and paving the way, it is believed, for a general offensive, the Teutons only gained two small elements of advanced trenches and these were again wrested from them. French counter-attacks resulted in terrific losses to the Teutons, their forces being decimated by the French fire.

At other points of the front, notably in the Bois des Chevaliers and at the Haut-de-Meuse, the French artillery launched a vigorous bombardment of the Teuton lines, causing many trenches to cave in.

RUSSIANS HOLD POSITIONS WON

Succeed in Consolidating Them Despite Desperate Counter-attacks.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The struggles for the possession of Czartorysk and Czernowitz, which continued with unabated ferocity for several days, have temporarily ceased. The efforts of the Germans to outflank the Russians at Bayan, on the frontier east of Czernowitz, and thus relieve the pressure on the latter place, has been checked by the Russians, according to reports from the front.

Fierce fighting occurred in the streets of Czartorysk on the several occasions when the town has changed hands. At present the Russians are in possession of the place.

An official statement says the situation on the front was generally calm on Sunday. In Galicia and to the east of Czernowitz, in Bukovina, the Teutons, having suffered enormous loss and being discouraged by the failure of desperate counter-attacks, have made no effort, beyond feeble attempts by artillery and hand grenades, to interfere with the work of the Russians in consolidating the positions they have won.

NEW ZEALAND ADOPTS REGISTRATION ACT

To Secure Detailed Information About All Men of Military Age.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Copies of the National Registration Act adopted by New Zealand have been received here. The Act is intended to provide the Government with full and detailed information as to the number of men of military age and the extent to which they are eligible for military service. Every male resident is required to fill out a schedule giving his age, nationality, occupation, number of dependents, and stating whether or not he is willing to enlist for overseas service. A refusal to furnish the information or the sending of false information is punishable by a \$500 fine or imprisonment for six months.

TURKS REPULSED IN MESOPOTAMIA

Tried to Cut Off Relief Force Marching to Townsend's Aid.

A despatch from London says: A British force, marching from a village near Ezra's Tomb to the relief of the Bagdad expeditionary force under Gen. Townsend, which has been besieged at Kut-el-Amara since its retreat from Ctesiphon, was attacked by the Turks on Jan. 9. The effort to cut off the relieving force not only failed, but after a desperate battle lasting several days the Ottomans were decisively defeated, and fled in disorder, pursued by the British. The Turks lost 700 prisoners, two guns, and a large number of dead and wounded, the battle lasting several days.

NEW THREE-CENT STAMP.

Department Will Soon Be Sending Out 2,000,000 a Day.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The new stamp of three-cent value, issued by Postmaster-General Casgrain to overcome the inconvenience caused by the necessity of affixing an extra war stamp of one cent to all letters, is now being sent out. The stamp is the ordinary two-cent stamp surcharged with the letters "I.T.C." By using the plate of the ordinary two-cent stamp, the issue of the new stamp has been greatly facilitated and is now being made at the rate of a million a day. All cities in Canada have already been supplied, and instructions have been issued to the distribution offices in each province to have the stamps distributed as expeditiously as possible. Within a week's time the department will be in a position to issue these stamps at the rate of 2,000,000 per day.

Mother (to new nursemaid)—"If you can't keep the children quiet send them up to me for a while, and I will sing to them." Nurse—"Oh, that won't do any good. I've threatened them with that twice already."

FRENCH REVERSE IN THE VOSGES

Withdraw From Hill Commanding Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

A despatch from London says: The Germans have inflicted a reverse on the French in the Vosges. They have retaken the last of that part of the trenches of the Hartmanns-Weilerkopf region which the French on December 21 swept into and captured with great losses. Twenty officers, 1,083 chasseurs and fifteen machine guns fell into the hands of the Germans with the re-conquered position, according to the German official statement issued in Berlin on Sunday.

The "withdrawal" was due to the capture by the Germans of a hill near Hirtstein, south of and commanding Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. This in turn commands the main line of communication to the upper Rhine valley.

Ever since the French took this important stronghold, the hill and its network of trenches, the Germans have never ceased in their efforts at recapture. Strong reinforcements have been hurried from other sectors, and some of the heaviest German artillery has been employed to drive out the French.

BRITAIN WILL SEND SHIPS FOR WHEAT

The Canadian Grain Blockade Is to Be Partially Relieved.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The grain blockade which has been in existence in Canada ever since the movement of the huge wheat crop harvested in the West this year commenced is to be partially relieved, it is understood by ships furnished by the British Government. Recent cable despatches from London have contained the news that Great Britain has been requisitioning vessels right and left under new powers recently vested in itself. The Government can take over all tonnage of British registration on short notice, and has been doing so. Representations, it is learned, have been made by Canada with a view to obtaining some of these bottoms for Canada's transportation needs. The Imperial authorities have been informed that Canadian wheat for shipment to the Old Country is being held up in Canada for need of vessels to move it, and it is understood that as a result the Dominion will be furnished some of the requisitioned ships. Other arrangements, however, are being made for the shipment of the 15,000,000 bushels of high-grade wheat recently commandeered by the Canadian Government. This wheat, it is announced, is for Italy, and is to be transported in Italian vessels. The Italian Government has announced its ability to look after the shipment of its own wheat, and its offer will be welcomed as relieving the situation somewhat.

ITALY FLATLY REFUSED GERMAN OFFER OF PEACE

A despatch from Paris says: Germany, in the name of Austria, offered to make peace with Italy at the time when the latter prepared to sign the London pact of the allied nations against separation action in making peace, says the Petit Journal. Austria proposed to cede to Italy the Italian Trentino and the region now occupied by the Italian forces on the Isonzo and on the Carso plateau, with Gorizia and Grado to the south. Albania was to continue autonomous, Italy retaining Avlopa with the Hinterland. In addition, concessions are declared to have been promised in Asia Minor and the freed and peaceful enjoyment by Italy of her African colonies. Tripoli, Masowah and Somaliland were guaranteed.

FRENCH SPY CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO DIE

A despatch from Paris says: A court-martial has sentenced to death Maria Jose Dei Pasi, twenty-five years old, a naturalized Argentinian, who was convicted of sending military information from Marseilles and Paris to German agents. According to the evidence a letter written by the accused last September, which fell into the hands of the police, gave particulars of the departure and told the destination of the French cruiser Kleber. He also described the construction of a new long range gun.

FRENCH AIRMEN BOMB MONASTIR

Many Fires Are Reported to Have Broken Out in the Town.

A despatch from London says: The Salonica front is chiefly notable in despatches as the scene of almost continued aeroplane skirmishes. The Germans have thus far lost six aeroplanes in this region.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that French aircraft have made an attack on Monastir, and returned safely to their base, reporting that they saw many fires in the town as a result of the bombs which they had dropped.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Salonica says that a flotilla of French aeroplanes has dropped bombs on Sofia, causing considerable damage and an indescribable panic among the inhabitants of the Bulgarian capital.

STRIKE ON THE CLYDE IS PROMPTLY QUELLED

A despatch from London says: In the midst of the great war, with Britain at death grips with the Germans, a workman named Logan, employed by Beardmore's armament firm on the Clyde, created a disturbance on Saturday when he had to wait an hour for his wages. The result was his dismissal. Because the Beardmores declined to reinstate Logan a number of the workmen struck. Twenty-eight of the strikers, all of whom were earning high wages, were fined \$25 each for unlawfully quitting their work.

C.R. PLACES EMBARGO ON GRAIN TO LAKES

A despatch to Winnipeg says: The Canadian Pacific Railway has placed an embargo for one week against the loading of grain for Fort William and Port Arthur. This is occasioned by the large number of loaded cars in transit, for these terminals. It is hoped by the officials that at the end of the week it will be possible to remove the embargo.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA EXTENDS TO WASHINGTON ARCHIVES

Suspicious Circumstances in Connection With a Fire in United States War and Navy Buildings

A despatch from Washington says: A fire was discovered on Wednesday night in the State, War and Navy building, within a stone's throw of the White House. The blaze was checked in time to save papers of untold value. There were several suspicious circumstances in connection with the fire that has prompted the authorities to authorize a careful enquiry as to its origin. In this building the Secretary of State, the Secretary for War and the Secretary of the Navy make their headquarters, and in it are housed the

state and military secrets of the Government.

The fire started in a repair shop in the basement, Navy Department. When smoke was discovered issuing from the repair shop one of the watchmen on duty made an ineffectual attempt to turn in an alarm. He found the fire alarm system was out of order. Entering the repair shop one of the watchmen found two large containers full of gasoline right in the pathway of the flames. The gasoline was removed first in time to prevent ignition.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Women workers in the British munitions plants, after only three weeks' training, are earning from 7 to 20 per cent. more "bonus" than men who have worked for years with similar tools. The "bonus" is extra pay for extra efficiency. Many have been the accusations against large numbers of male Britons as "slackers" in the work required by the war. It seems pretty clear that no such charge can lie against female Britons for whom the way has been opened to "do their bit." On the record they are beating the men.

There's a sobering thought for the dreamers of "complete conquest" on either side in that incident, in the attitude it recognized, in the resolution it recorded—a resolution that these British women, and the women of all nations at war, are showing to-day. Either side may conquer the other's men. Neither side can ever conquer the other's women.

Meanwhile score one for the British women and for the example they are setting the men! If they can't do the work of war in the trenches they are doing the work in the shops without which the work in the trenches would fail. And they are doing it more efficiently, more devotedly than the men. They are just as truly fighting for Britain's cause, and fighting harder. Yet there are those who still say that women should not vote because they "can't fight!"—We shall hear less of that piffing argument in the British Islands after the war, if Englishmen retain any sense of the realities or any sense of humor.

The French Government has called to the colors 400,000 young conscripts who in ordinary times would have begun their period of service in 1917. They are 18 and 19 years old. They will not be sent directly to the field; but after a few months of garrison duty they will be found sharing the hardships of the life in the trenches with their elders; and names of those now in full tide of youth and the flush of promise will fill the roll of honor of the slain.

Thus does the inexorable hand of war withdraw from the uses of peace nearly half a million whose lives in their varied occupations would have counted to make the world a happier and a more comfortable abiding place. The future is robbed of its most cherished and most valuable assets. In the thought of the hundreds of thousands marching high-hearted to the shambles of mute, unprotesting patriotic sacrifice there is more of pity and of horror than in the tidings of wrecked cathedrals and ruined villages, or even in the subsequent recapitulation of the regimental losses in the field.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

Eastern Ontario Association Convention at Renfrew.

A despatch from Renfrew says: The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association opened here on Wednesday, the President, Mr. J. A. Sanderson of Oxford Station, in the chair.

The past year Mr. Sanderson termed a record one in all branches of the dairying industry, this being especially true of the cheese business. A keener interest than ever before has been shown by all concerned in district dairy meetings, herd improvement work, the work of the district representatives and the annual factory meetings. The comparison carried on during the season between sound, well-cooled milk and ordinary milk was bound to produce the best results.

In the output of dairy products, as compared with 1914, there was a decrease in butter of 200,000 pounds, but the selling price was between 2 cents and 3 cents per pound higher, so the net returns would be about the same. The production of cheese showed an increase of about 15 per cent., while the average price was higher, being a fraction over 15 cents. This increase in production, together with the increase in price, would net a total increase in value of about \$3,250,000 for the six months from May 1 to November 1.

Mr. Sanderson congratulated the dairymen on the success of their efforts for greater production, and on the patriotism shown by dairymen throughout Ontario in their splendid response to the different patriotic funds.

WILL COMPLETELY CRIPPLE GERMAN MERCANTILE MARINE

Further Details of the Proposed Entente Plan to Fight German Trade After the War

A despatch from London says: The forthcoming meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, at which it is proposed to form an offensive and defensive trade alliance of the Entente powers against Germany and her allies, will be fraught with the greatest results. The idea is to restrict the coastwise trade of the immense coastline of Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and presumably also Japan to vessels

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Manitoba wheat—All-rail, No. 1 Northern, \$1.81; do., No. 2, \$1.28½; do. No. 3, \$1.25. Manitoba oats—All-rail, Toronto, No. 2 extra feed, 60½c; No. 3 C. W., 48½c; No. 1 extra feed, 48½c; No. 1 feed, 47½c.

American corn—New, No. 3, 79½c. Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per carlot, \$1.04 to \$1.06; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, \$1 to \$1.04; sprouted or smutty and tough, according to sample, 92c to 98c. Feed wheat, 80c to 85c.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 39 to 40c; commercial oats, 38 to 39c.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, per carlot, \$1.90; sample peas, \$1.25 to \$1.75, according to sample.

Barley—Malting, outside, 58 to 62c; do., No. 2 feed, 50 to 53c.

Buckwheat—Nominal, 76 to 78c.

Rye—No. 1, nominal, 87 to 88c; rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$6.80; do., seconds, \$6.80; strong bakers', \$6.10; in jute bags.

Ontario flour—New winter, \$4.60 to \$4.80, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights, in bags.

Millfeed—Carlots, per ton, delivered, Montreal freights, Bran, \$24. Shorts, \$25. Middlings, \$26. Good feed flour, bag, \$1.60.

Other unofficial quotations:

Spot Manitoba wheat—No. 1 track, lake ports, \$1.34½; No. 2, \$1.32½; No. 3, \$1.29; Godrich, ½c more.

Rolls oats—Carlots, per bag of 90 lbs., \$2.25; in smaller lots, \$2.35 to \$2.50. Windsor to Montreal.

Cornmeal—Yellow, 98 lb. sacks in carlots, \$2.20; small lots, \$2.35 to \$2.45.

Linsed oil cake meal—Linsed meal, No. 1, \$4.25 per cwt.; do., No. 2, \$3.75 f.o.b. mills. Oil cake meal, \$37 to \$37.25 per ton.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 30c; inferior, 22 to 24c; creamery prints, 33 to 35c; solids, 32 to 33c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 32c per doz.; select, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 45 to 50c, case lots.

Honey—Prices in tins, lbs., 10 to 11c; combs, No. 1, \$2.40; No. 2, \$2.

Beans—\$4.15 to \$4.25.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 16 to 17c; fowls, 12 to 13c; ducks, 15 to 17c; geese, 15 to 17c; turkeys, 23 to 26c.

Cheese—Large, 18½c; twins, 18c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and New Brunswick at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 16½ to 16¾c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17½ to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; 16½ to 16¾c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 27c.

Lard—The market is unchanged; pure lard, 14 to 14½c; compound, 12 to 12½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 11.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats, No. 2 local white, 45½c; No. 3 local white, 44½c; No. 4 local white, 43½c. Barley, Man. feed, 60c; malting, 67 to 68c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 82c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.90; seconds, \$6.40; strong bakers', \$6.20; Winter patents, choice, \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.80 to \$5.90; do., bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.20 to \$5.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$24. Shorts, \$25. Middlings, \$28 to \$30. Mouille, \$31 to \$33. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 18½ to 18¾c; finest easterns, 18 to 18½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 84½ to 85½c; seconds, 82½ to 83c. Eggs, fresh, 48 to 52c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.30 to \$1.35.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 11.—Wheat—May, \$1.24 to \$1.24½; July, \$1.22½ to \$1.22¾; cash, No. 1 hard, \$1.26½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.23½ to \$1.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.21½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42½ to 43c. Flour—Pancake patents, \$6.95; first clear, \$6.15; other grades unchanged. Bran, \$18 to \$18.25.

Duluth, Jan. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.23½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.22½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.18½ to \$1.19½; Montana No. 2 hard, \$1.20½; May, \$1.24½ to \$1.24¾; July, \$1.23½. Linsed—Cash, \$2.24½ to \$2.25; May, \$2.28½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$7.65; do., good, \$7.25 to \$7.40; do., medium, \$6 to \$6.75; do., common, \$5.40 to \$5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do., good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6 to \$6.25; do., medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do., common, \$4 to \$4.50; feed-



English Women's War-Time Labors

WOMEN are employed in the forge and welding shops by a Willemsen firm who are engaged in Government work. The women seen at work are all married; they work from nine to twelve, go home to prepare their children's dinner; return at two and work until five, occasionally going back later in the evening when their children are in bed. The photo shows them forging the immensely strong sockets for jointed tent poles.

Canadian Aviator Killed in England

A despatch from London says: A double flying fatality occurred at Eastbourne Sunday, Lieut. Gordon Duke, a Canadian, and Warrant Officer Fraser being the victims. The two naval aviators went up from the local aerodrome at about 2.15, and after flying well a distance of about one and a half miles the machine became very unsteady.

Suddenly it made a dive, nose downwards, from a height of about 2,000 feet, and crashed to the ground in a brick field. Both aviators were killed.

THE SUNDAY LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.
JANUARY 16.

Lesson III.—Peter's Sermon at Pentecost, Acts 2. 14-47. Golden Text: Acts 2. 21.

Verse 22. Peter has been expounding the significance of what these people have heard by appealing to Joel, who in his turn had developed older aspirations that "all Jehovah's people might be prophets." It is clear that the "tongues" form the smallest part of the Spirit's gift for Peter: that they were speaking God's message is what matters. Ye men of Israel—The name of religious privilege (compare John 1. 47). Approved unto you—The miracles were his credentials, since none could do the signs unless God were with him (John 3. 2). Three features are described with emphasis: the power called forth, the astonishment produced, the inner significance.

23. Delivered up—Compare John 19. 11. Men without the law (margin)—Compare John 18. 35. All through the Passion story it is insisted that the Jews had the responsibility for the murder of their Messiah. Not that Pilate was guiltless; he knew by a Roman's instinct for law that his sentence was an outrage on justice.

24. Not possible—The essence of the great venture of Psa. 16 was in the poet's dimly seeing that God's beloved cannot pass into nothingness, since God's love is almighty. This applies to all who can say, "My God," and supremely therefore to the Anointed One. Pangs—From the Greek Psa. 18. 4. Peter probably used the much more forcible Hebrew "snares."

29. Peter shows that the Psalmist—whom he assumes to have been David, like all his contemporaries—was not delivered from the common lot of men. Now to the Jewish mind there was a complete solidarity between ancestor and descendant; almost till the very end of the Old Testament period, the only immortality a man expected was in his children and children's children. The deliverance from Sheol, therefore, which David expected for himself, must have been reserved for "great David's greater Son." This argument is cogent for Jews of Peter's day; for us, of course, Peter's own testimony—that of one who comes after Jesus Christ—counts for much more than David's, even if we were sure that David wrote Psa. 16. We can see, however, a permanent argument for immortality in the Psalmist's conviction that love is mightier than death: it is exactly the argument by which Jesus confuted the Sadducees. The Patriarch David—"The darling of the songs of Israel" (2 Sam. 23) was always to posterity the "father" of his country.

30. He would set one—The word "one" is not in the Greek, and is misleading; it is a line of Davidic kings that was predicted in 2 Sam. 7. 16 (compare 16). But the very failure of that line combined with other prophetic inspirations to develop the hope of an individual Messiah and to heighten indefinitely the conception of his person and work.

32. Of whom (margin)—As in 1. 8. Peter speaks for a "cloud of witnesses," every one of whom can say, "I have seen the Lord risen." This witness of what they had seen and heard was the one supreme purpose for which the twelve were called.

God's Dealings With Men

Opens New Prospects of Advance in Every Direction of Security and Service.

"And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."—Isaiah xxv., 9.

"There is none so blind as those that will not see." Judah's great prophet foresaw the day of his nation's deliverance from the Assyrian King—his mental vision opening ever more widely to the significance of those events marking Judah's life at that time. It was a near future for his nation. "That day" was close at hand. He saw the discomfiture of Judah's enemies within and without—of the great Assyrian armies sent against Jerusalem and of traitorous men undermining security within. His declaration of coming deliverance was based upon God's past acts for the nation chosen to be depository of the divine revelation. Surely right would prevail and flourish, because God had never entirely forsaken His people and had promised not to forsake them. "Man's extremity is God's opportunity."

God's Presence.

This sense of sure victory carried all before it. And the results justified the prophet's confidence.

History—the record of God's dealings with men—plainly declares God's presence with his people and in the

world—concerned with human progress and betterment, longing to turn man's free will into avenues of recognition and acceptance of the divine will, welcoming and strengthening right determination, opening new prospects of advance in every direction of security and service for fellow man. The national and social conscience—often overborne by present exigencies—still is repeatedly awakened to the real issues. When facing great hardships men will realize human inability to bring definite and adequate succor; they understand that human resources have been strained to the utmost, and, failing to find needed help, they perforce must seek some power to come from without.

God Is Not Forgetful.

Thinking men are right when they attribute this succor to the love and power of that great Force that makes for righteousness—that great intelligent Power whom we call God.

It is the same with the individual conscience. Again and again, engrossed by life's needs and struggles, we forget the power and love of our divine Father. Comes difficulty, comes poverty of mental and spiritual resources, and then, searching for help, we humans realize the inadequacy of humans.

Men and women, have faith, have patience; turn to the resources of the Divine Intelligence. God is not forgetful.—Rev. R. M. Sherman.

TEUTONS STORM MOUNT LOVCEN

Great Montenegrin Stronghold on the Adriatic Has Fallen to the Austrians.

A despatch from London says: Vienna announced officially Tuesday night that the Austrians have captured Mount Lovcen, 5,653 feet high, controlling the Austrian seaport of Cattaro, about 10 miles north-west of the Montenegrin capital, Cetinje. It is known as the Gibraltar of the Adriatic. While the capture of the mountain is in itself a defeat of the Montenegrins, who put up a stubborn defence, but finally had to yield to the heavy Austrian mountain artillery, it represents indirectly a severe blow to the Italians, for whom Cattaro is a long and ardently coveted port on the "other side" of the Adriatic.

Twenty-six guns were captured by the Austrians.

The immediate result of the fall of the mountain is the liberation from nearly a year's imprisonment of a strong Austrian squadron which has been bottled up in the Bocchi di Cattaro since April of last year.

The fall of Lovcen is the most important success thus far achieved by the Austrian invasion of Montenegro, the sweep of which extends from the River Tara in the west to the Ipek region in the east.

The actual serious bombardment of Mount Lovcen at the hands of the Austrians began on Dec. 22. Since then they made steady, though slow, headway in the arduous task of reducing the Montenegrin mountain fortifications. Austrian warships in the Bocchi participated in the bombardment.

ALL BRITISH OFFICERS IN ITALY RECALLED

A despatch from Rome says: All British officers who have been in Italy on leave of absence have been recalled to Britain. These included most of the officers who now are serving as observers with the Italian army.

Same Effect.

Sharp: "I punctuated my tire on other day."
Friend: "Punctuated? You mean punctured, I suppose."
Sharp: "Perhaps I do; but anyway, I came to a full stop."

NO GERMAN FLAG TO FLY SEAS UNTIL INDEMNITY IS PAID

British Navy to Constitute Itself Army of Occupation of the Oceans During and After War

A despatch from London says: No German flag is to be permitted to fly on any ocean; no neutral vessel owned in whole or in part by Germans is to be permitted to ply the seven seas until the indemnity which the allies will demand is paid in full—this is the authoritative plan of the British Admiralty.

The British navy, to use the words of the source of this news—an official high in Government circles—will hereafter constitute itself an army of occupation of the high seas, both during and after the war. Germany may take and occupy countries and exact

monthly indemnities as she has been doing in Belgium, but the British navy proposes to go a step further. With the full consent of the Government it will stranglehold Germany's overseas trade even after the war, if necessary, until the peace terms enunciated by Premier Asquith are fulfilled to the letter.

In a word, Germany may continue her occupation of territory in Europe, but the might of England's sea power will be steadfastly exerted, and there is every reason for stating that the highest authorities believe it will be a decisive factor in the world struggle that is now being fought.

?

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Our stock is too heavy in these lines so will give you a chance to save money

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Legal notices, by laws, sales ordered by law etc. 8 cents per line for the first insertion and 4 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Local notices 5 cents per line each insertion. Contract rates on application. No free advertising.

G. H. CHURCH
Editor & Proprietor

Thursday, Jan. 13 1916

CASTORIA

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In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

J. M. Barker, Erindale, Ont., Issuer of Marriage Licenses. 31-41

Watch for the prettiest girl at the carnival Saturday night

Sheridan Methodist Sunday School will hold their annual tea meeting and concert on Friday evening Jan. 21st for which an excellent program has been provided. Tea served from 6.30 to 8. Admission 15c & 25c. Come.

The annual congregational meeting of St. Andrews Church will be held on Wednesday evening Jan. 19 at 7.30. Reports of all parts of the work should be prepared and presented by the officers of each branch.

The Rev. J. H. Edmison B.A. Sec. of the Home Mission Board who was announced for next Sunday morning on account of illness, will not be present until Sunday morning Jan. 23rd.

Mr. John Alderson had a very successful opening of his Garage last Friday evening. About one hundred people attended and spent a very pleasant evening in games and dancing. The Royal Orchestra of Brampton furnished the music and Mr. Tom McCracken was floor manager.

A grand concert under the auspices of Erindale Women's Institute will be held in the Parish Hall on Saturday evening Jan. 22 at 8 o'clock. The program will consist of a Men's Chorus, address by Mr. Henderson, a Cornet Solo, and a very amusing juvenile play entitled "Froggies". Vocal and instrumental music by well known artists. Home made candy for sale. Mr. J. L. Ross chairman. Admission 15c & 25c.

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Mattress of Georgetown are visiting the latter's mother Mrs. C. F. Adams.

An At Home will be held at the Streetsville Garage this Thursday night in aid of the Red Cross Fund. There will be a program from 8 to 10, after which dancing will be indulged in until the wee small hours of Friday morning.

Let us all get together now and boost the short course in Domestic Science for girls. The boys are 23 strong and we ought to be able to get 40 girls. Every body should try to get Domestic Science Recruits. Following are the Committee: Mrs. Dr. Chambers, Mrs. Falconer, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. McCaugherty, Mrs. Dr. Bowie, Miss Bertha Workman Secretary of the Committee. Girls, join the Domestic Science Class at once. The Toronto Township Council is offering prizes for best work. See later announcements.

The Village Council for 1916 was organized at the town hall Monday morning with Dr. T. I. Bowie as Reeve and Messrs. Alderson, Church, Dandee, and Ward Councillors. The licenses were renewed for the two pool rooms and the Council adjourned for a week.

Francis Irvine died in Toronto last Saturday in his 57th year, with pneumonia. The remains were brought to Streetsville and the funeral took place Wednesday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. James Irvine to Trinity Church where service was conducted by Rev. H. V. Thompson. Interment was made in Streetsville Cemetery. The deceased was a mason by trade and was well known around Streetsville as a steady and industrious man. He was a bachelor and lived in Toronto the last few years. Three brothers and one sister survive. Among those who were at the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Saunders of Rome N. Y.; William and Robert Irvine, Deseronto; William, Robt. Fred and Arthur Irvine, Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Trimble, Toronto.

Womens Institute

The Womens Institute will meet on Tuesday Jan. 18 at 8 p. m. at Mrs. L. A. Popes to finish cutting linen.

Mr. Stark of Dept. Agriculture will give a short address on the aims of the Domestic Science class and the Institute would like as many women and girls as possible to be present (whether members or not).

English Farmer Getting Away From High Taxes

Mr. Alexander Covey of Sutton Surrey England has purchased a 165-acre farm in Nassagawaga Township from Mr. King Cooper through J. A. Willoughby. This is the second from the same place who has purchased through Willoughby, during the last two years.

Real Estate

Farms for sale, in Halton, Peel and Wellington Counties 239 farms, all sizes. If you want a farm write me for catalogue; or if you wish to sell or exchange write me. Have every facility for transmitting our business to your complete satisfaction. Correspondence solicited.

J. A. WILLOUGHBY
Farm Selling Specialist

Township Convention

The annual convention of Toronto Township and Streetsville S. S. Association will be held at Meadowvale Friday Jan. 14th.

There will be three sessions. The morning session will be mostly routine work. In the afternoon there will be addresses, solos, report of committees, discussions etc. Mr. Robt. McCulloch and Dr. Pidgeon will speak. In the evening there will be a song service, devotional exercises. Presidents address Reading by Prof. Brown, addresses by Rev. Mr. Fromow, Mr. J. D. McGregory and Dr. Pidgeon. The committee say it is the best program the Association ever had. The keynote of the convention is Evangelism.

At the Agr. Class

Following are the names of the young men attending the Short Course in Agriculture in town:

Usher Albertson
S. W. Ballinger
Willie Bentley
Edgar Brown
Arthur Gould
Russell Jamieson
K. Mollwick
L. May
F. Nicholson
C. Rundle
G. Whaley
N. Young (23)

The class attended the poultry show at Brampton today and also visited the farm of B. H. Bull & Son, to see their Jersey herd.

Toronto Township Council has kindly given a grant towards the expense of the Short Course.

Quite a number of girls will take the short course in Domestic Science. Mr. F. O. Hart will lecture on co-operation on Friday.

The public are invited to the lectures.

BORN

KENNEDY—At the McGill Private Hospital, 544 Bathurst St., Toronto, on Saturday, January 8, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kennedy of Hornby, a son (still born).

CHRISTIE—In Toronto, December 30, 1915, to Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Christie of Victoria Harbor, a daughter.

DIED

MULHOLLAND—In Toronto on Wednesday Jan. 12th 1916 Hiram Mulholland aged 85 years. Funeral Friday at 2.30 P.M. from the Misses Graysons to Streetsville Cemetery.

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Try our home made head cheese 2 lb. for 25c.

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Muff Lost

On Saturday Jan. 8, between W. S. McClintocks and Fifth Line, a black wolf Muff. Reward for leaving same at The Review Office.

To Rent or For Sale

House on Queen Street, 6 rooms and good cellar

J. E. BAILEY.

For Sale

Ten Yorkshire Pigs 9 weeks old.
Wanted—Quantity Mangolds
W. E. TURNER,
Base Line

Mr. Thomas Moffat of Equestrian Township has purchased 100 acre farm from the Watson Bros. being the west half of lot 20 in the 5th con of Equestrian Township. Sale was made by J. A. Willoughby Georgetown.

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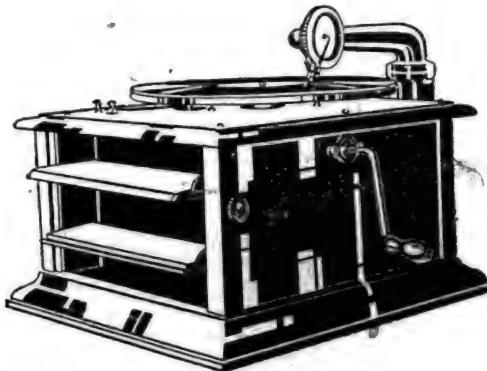
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The Green Seal

By CHARLES EDMONDS WALK

Author of "The Silver Blade," "The Paternoster Ruby,"
"The Time Lock," etc.

CHAPTER XXI.—(Cont'd.)

I could not, however, complain of any show of apathy or slowness on the part of the police on the occasion of this visit. What I had to say was quickly told; I was asked only a few questions, and these were mainly directed toward making sure that the note which had lured Lois away from her rooming-house was the one I had written in the afternoon in the belief that it was intended for James Strang. I had the missive with me; I showed it to the chief. My blood boiled every time I thought of the cursed thing and the ridiculous ease with which I had been gulled.

"I don't doubt either your word or your conviction," he said; "but if Lao Wing Fu really has resorted to violence—h'm—" He ended with a dubious headshake, while the normal austerity of his countenance deepened.

My fears once more became rampant. I anxiously asked: "If he has, then what?"

"Why, I was thinking he was too wily a Chinaman to take a desperate chance like this without having his means of making a get-away all prepared for beforehand. That looks bad. The greater the delusion of security from interference that is nursing him, the more reckless and brutal he may get. After all, he is a heathen."

"Then for God's sake, hurry!" I groaned.

"We'll do the best we can—of course."

Already the chief had summoned an attendant and the place had taken on an air of activity that it did not have when I arrived. Somewhere near at hand a man was talking into a telephone in a rapid monotone, the tenor of which I could not catch. He seemed to be calling a list of numbers and telling everybody the same thing. Men in uniform and men in the ordinary habiliments of everyday life entered, were told briefly what had happened, were supplied with a minute description of Lois—I was too miserable and distracted to wonder how the police happened to be so well informed—and were sent away.

"Well, the drag-net is out," said the chief when the last man had gone and the agitation subsided; "Chinatown and every likely quarter of the city will be raked with a fine-tooth comb. Every Chin that's likely to know anything will get the thirty-third degree right, too—take it from me."

"Lao Wing Fu is the one we want," I suggested.

"And the very one who won't be easy to lay our hands on. Remember when Struber phoned from your office for two men? Well, they didn't find Lao then and haven't hit his trail since. If he sent a messenger anywhere it wasn't from Chinatown." He concluded grimly.

"If it will comfort you any, this affair of Miss Fox is more than I will stand for, and I have a record for landing my man whenever I go after him in earnest."

A silence fell which was broken by the chief of police.

"Let me advise you, Mr. Ferris. Go back to your club and wait; you can do no good here, nor in running blindly about town. I've an idea that the whole plot has not yet been disclosed, that some sort of messenger really will come for you. You want to be there to see him. We'll keep in touch with you and keep you posted on any developments."

"I thought I would hunt up that chauffeur—Dwight," I said.

The chief smiled indulgently. "This is our game, Mr. Ferris," said he, "we're trained for it, you're not. I already know that Dwight has not yet returned to Ralston's, that it was a white man who phoned from the machine from the corner of First and Spring at six-fifty, and that it was he who must have given Dwight the note for Miss Fox. The machine responded immediately, and called for her before ten minutes past seven."

I lingered to ask one more question.

"Where do you suppose Lao Wing Fu could have betaken himself?"

The chief sat thoughtfully a moment. Presently he said:

"Within a radius of twenty miles of the city there are dozens of Chinese companies that rent large tracts of land for market gardening. Each of these companies constitutes a settlement in itself, a Chinatown on a small scale. There are as many as twenty or thirty Chinese in some of them."

"By trying to put myself in Lao Wing Fu's place and reasoning as I believe he would, it is my belief that he may be found at one of these little Chinatowns; he would naturally avoid the larger colonies at Pasadena, San Pedro or the like, and it is not at all probable that he has gone very far away. Don't forget—he wants that ring more than anything else in the world, the diamond next perhaps; and if we were to remain passive, I'm pretty certain he would make some sort of overture before many days had passed. Miss Fox will suffer no harm, for the present at least."

With these slight crumbs of comfort I was obliged to be content. I retain only the haziest recollection of leaving the police station and none at all of my progress along the street, except that I glowered furiously at every Chinaman that flitted noiselessly by me, scarcely able to restrain an impulse to collar each one and try to wring from him some news of Lois Fox. Fortunately I did nothing so foolish.

I recall that I either stopped at Mrs. Fleming's on my way back to the San Gabriel Club, or else I went again from there to her house—I am uncertain about it—only to learn that she had heard nothing new.

My next clear recollection is pausing at the club entrance and somebody touching me upon the arm. Then, as I wheeled round, the fingers slipped down my arm to my own hand and pressed something into it.

Quickly as I turned, the person was a rod away and disappearing in the shadows of the eucalyptus trees that lined this portion of the street. I noted only that the person manifestly was a Chinaman; then he was gone.

I opened my hand and saw a small slip of paper folded once. I was standing in the bright glare of light from the club doorway. I opened the sheet and read six typewritten lines:

If you attend the Oriental Bazaar to-night before midnight, bringing with you those potent charms, the ring and the box, but not the police, their magic may find for you the fair white lily. To disregard these simple directions may cause the lily to droop and fade, as is the swift fate, alas, of all such beautiful, tender blooms when plucked from the stem.

CHAPTER XXII.

It may be that I was merely stupid, or else gnawing anxiety had temporarily dulled my comprehension, but the fact is that I stared unseeingly at the typewritten lines for fully a minute before their deeper significance struck me.

In Los Angeles there is a coterie of women's clubs that is quite famous, and deservedly so; as our climate; these organizations are animated by an intense civic pride and are constantly devising ways and means for the betterment of the city. The bazaar mentioned in the missive was one of their happy inspirations; a gorgeously elaborate affair, according to press reports; and I recalled that I was the possessor of two season tickets, neither of which had been used.

Here, through a medium that even police ingenuity would never have suspected, I was promised word of Lois. But I must confess that my intelligence was not yet quick to gather the full purport of the message. It was with a start that I recognized the threat conveyed in the concluding lines.

Reduced to simple terms, the missive meant: If I would carry to the Oriental Bazaar the ring and box, manifestly to deliver them to some person yet to be ascertained, without

Vaseline

Trade Mark
Petroleum Jelly

The reliable home remedy for cuts, burns, insect bites and many other troubles. Sold in glass bottles and handy tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere. Refuse substitutes.

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the knowledge of the police, that I should in return find Lois, and that so far she was unharmed. But if I failed in any one of the conditions—

There was an unnerving suggestion in the image of a lily plucked from its stem and fading. I shrank from the mental picture of what might happen after midnight!

My first impulse was to rush in and call up police headquarters, but second thought restrained me; this would be a disregard of the principal condition, the one that had been underscored. My chief aim was to find Lois as speedily as possible; revenge was a matter of secondary importance, though if I could gain the one and at the same time vent a modicum of my pent-up wrath, there would be an added element of satisfaction in the achievement.

With Lois, my well beloved, in the power of that crafty, unscrupulous villain—I did not make the mistake of disparaging his ability—it would be nothing short of insanity to take any chances whatsoever that might be avoided; those already confronting me were desperate enough; therefore, which course would involve the lesser risk—to lay the matter before the police and enlist their expert aid, or assume the entire responsibility myself? I realized my shortcomings, my unfitness for such an undertaking, and my heart sank. Yet, if I invoked police interference, what horrible fate might I not precipitate upon the innocent victim?

The longer I reflected the more convinced I became that I should not seek outside help. The very fact that the message had been sent me, worded as it was, was almost certain evidence that such a course would only land us against an impassable barrier. The Oriental Bazaar, if I went there with a squad of detectives at my back, I was sure would yield nothing. Then Lois would suffer the consequences without possibility of succor. I was sensible of a profound belief that in whichever direction I might move, my enemies would have full and immediate knowledge of the circumstance.

God knows it was a desperate enough undertaking at best. The predicament of having to choose between two such frightful alternatives was nerve-racking and mind-rending to the verge of torture. But I had to choose speedily; not alone did the circumstances call for immediate action, but my own state of mind demanded prodigies of physical endurance and valor. And so I chose to go alone.

The responsibility was at last thrust squarely upon my shoulders, and if I faltered, it was not for any want of willingness to do, but a wretched weakening fear of failure and consequent disaster.

Upstairs in my room, wrapped in a strip of chamois, was an automatic pistol which had accompanied me on rare holiday jaunts among the hills and mountains, and with the American's true inborn love of shooting I was not without some proficiency in its use.

The elevator took me up, and after a quick change to evening togs, I slipped the weapon into a hip pocket, snatched up a light top-coat and opera hat, and paused for a final survey of myself in a cheval-glass.

Surely I did not present the appearance of a man bent upon homicide; but as I felt the weight of the pistol I experienced a sudden hot pulse-quicken, a fierce gripping desire that I might be offered both an excuse and an opportunity to use it. I hastened down again, entered one of the many taxis that lurk about the San Gabriel, and went to my office, where I got the box containing the ring and my tickets to the bazaar.

Once more in the cab, I got out the ivory box and opened it. My mood was reckless, yet I was cool and steady, and I went about the most trivial details of conduct with a deliberation that made the likelihood of error remote indeed.

On a sudden mad whim I turned the ring out upon the cushion beside me and returned the empty reliquary to my pocket. Then I tried the ring upon several fingers. It fitted snugly the second finger of my right hand; and there I let it remain. I smiled grimly at the fancy, that here, perhaps, was a surer passport to my goal than the tickets reposing in my bill-fold.

The auditorium where the bazaar was in progress was a blaze of light, and the moment I alighted and dismissed the cab I grew alert and expectant. My hat-and-coat-check was a red slip of paper, like a laundry ticket, bearing three enigmatical Chinese characters, which I scanned with earnest concentration on the chance that they might conceal some message.

The ticket-taker was much the same as all ticket-takers at American places of amusement; but once by him and inside the large auditorium, and it was like passing instantaneously half-way round the world. Ordinarily the huge building was barren and

barn-like; but its unsightliness was now hidden by showy Chinese and Japanese draperies and numerous plants, unfamiliar to tourists from the East, but in which Southern California is prolific.

Just inside the entrance one was startled by confronting an enormous dragon's head. Its resplendent, sinuous body, winding down the centre of the big hall quite to the stage, was familiar to me as having been an interesting part of our own fiestas and of Chinese gala occasions.

At one side was a Chinese village with villagers, men, women and children, going about their affairs with a supreme unconsciousness of being a part of the show that only an Oriental can maintain; a little farther along, embowered in flowering cherry-trees and wistaria, was a Japanese village, bamboo tea-houses, geisha girls and all. Next to it was a group of nipa huts from the Philippines. Each of these tiny communities might have been transported bodily from its respective country.

There were scores of booths, all gaily decorated in keeping with the spirit of the spectacle, where every conceivable sort of gimcrack and kiosk was offered for sale, and others where rare Chinese vases, porcelains and lacquer ware, jade ornaments, bronzes, rich silks, brocades, and embroideries were heaped to tempt the wavering visitor. Here, there, and everywhere, Oriental grandees, in their brilliant robes, mingling with the throngs of sight-seers, for the Chinese and Japanese population had been drawn upon freely to help build up the illusion.

(To be continued.)

IRELAND'S POPULATION.

Increasing Birth Rate and Fewer Deaths Reported.

The latest census figures for Ireland show an increasing population. However common this may be in America, or in the other countries of Europe, this feature is for Ireland an agreeable novelty. For the quarter ended September 30 last the number of births in Ireland was 27,779, a rate of 20.8 per thousand, and the deaths 14,670, a rate of 13.4 per thousand. There were only 3,511 emigrants, so that the net increase in population is 9,558.

It is the decrease in emigration which has turned the scale. The situation might be even more satisfactory if it were not for the heavy death rate of children under a year old. About one Irish child in every dozen dies before it has reached the age of 12 months. Leinster and Ulster have the predominance in this respect. In them one child in every seven or eight dies an infant; in Connaught only one child in every 15. Dublin and Belfast no doubt account for this, for poverty-stricken Connaught has more fever huts than can be found in the cities, especially in Dublin, which has a system of tenement houses where scores of families live in one house, and often more than one family in a single room.

That Ireland is a less distressful country than it used to be, and now is on the mend, is further evident from the statistics of pauperism. Here there has been a very marked decrease. There were nearly 8,000 people in the workhouses in the quarter under review than the average of the same period for the last 10 years, and there were 12,325 fewer people in receipt of outdoor relief from the rates.

The least satisfactory feature of the returns is the maintenance of a high death rate from tuberculosis. Enormous effort, inspired by Lady Aberdeen, has been devoted in every part of Ireland to stamping out this scourge. It has been by no means unfruitful. But the scourge is still there, and yearly takes a great toll of Irish lives.

FORESTS PREVENT FLOODS.

They Are Really Natural Storage Reservoirs.

It has been shown that forests prevent the rapid melting of ice and snow, and thus avert or modify floods in the spring. Mountains also play an important part with regard to floods. By intercepting drifting currents of moisture-laden air mountains are active agents in precipitating-rainfall; and, unless they are protected by forests, the waters pour down into the valley in destructive torrents.

The evergreen trees, particularly the spruces, are especially useful in controlling these torrents. Under all spruce forests there is a large deposit of what woodsmen call "duff." This is composed of partially decayed trees, bark, needles, cones and mosses.

This duff varies from one to six feet in thickness, and has the power of absorbing and holding water like a sponge. During the heavy spring rains it becomes thoroughly saturated with water, which gradually oozes down the mountain sides into the streams in summer. The trees also protect the snowfall from the rapid action of the sun in spring, thus restraining floods from that source also.

The protection of the forests therefore is the surest and safest way in which to prevent destructive inundations. They are really natural storage reservoirs, not holding back great masses of water in bulk, which may be released by the breaking of some dam and carry terrible destruction before them, but storing it in the capillaries of the spongy soil and yielding it gently and continuously during the season when most needed.

To be happy you must forget yourself and remember others.

A Daily Treat—

Always Acceptable and Delicious.

"SALADA"

The Tea of all Teas.

Black, Green
or Mixed

Get a package and enjoy
a cup of Tea "In Perfection".



Cost of Concrete Manure Pit.

"In the summer of 1915 Mr. Carman Metcalfe, Cherry Valley, one of the enterprising farmers of this county, built a concrete manure pit, the particulars of which are rather interesting. For some time previously Mr. Metcalfe had been aware that he was suffering some loss due to waste on account of the manure lying exposed in the yard, but was somewhat at a loss as to how to eliminate it. At our suggestion he finally decided to build a concrete manure pit 16 ft. in diameter, 2 1/2 feet deep, with walls 1 ft. thick, and a concrete floor, with the floor and walls plastered to make it waterproof. The following is an itemized account of the costs:

4 bbls. cement at \$2	\$ 8.00
2 loads gravel at 15c.	0.30
Hauling gravel and stone	3.50
Hauling silo rings	2.00
1 man 1 day at \$2.50	2.50
1 man 1 day at \$2	2.00

ASQUITH'S BURDEN.

Sir F. E. Smith Defends Prime Minister From Attack.

Sir F. E. Smith, the new British Attorney-General, has paid this high compliment to the Prime Minister. He said:

"The London Globe said this of the Prime Minister: 'It will not do for him to attempt to find cover for his Government behind the rampart of the dead.'"

"In other words, it is said that Mr. Asquith is attempting to cover up the delinquencies of his Government behind the rampart of those who have died for this country."

"Whether you agree with the Prime Minister or disagree with him, whether you admire or do not admire his public record, he is at least a man who has grown grey in the public service, and who has contributed three brilliant sons—not soldiers until this war arose—to the trenches, two of whom have already been wounded, and all three of whom are serving in infantry battalions. He is a man who is to-day bearing a burden of responsibility the like of which has never fallen upon the shoulders of any English statesman in all the history of this country."

"To say of such a man that he has attempted to find cover for his Government behind the rampart of the dead is a gross travesty of his speech and a statement which is discreditable to journalism."

Hot Water in Creamery

A creamery that uses a steam engine and permits exhaust steam to escape unused is wasting a valuable by-product. Exhaust steam can be used successfully for heating milk, cream, boiler-feed water, wash water and the building. The heating of boiler-feed water and wash water only will be considered in this circular, says a circular issued by the Dairy Division, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

In the majority of small creameries the boiler is fed by means of an injector, but this is not an economical apparatus for this work, because it requires live steam for its operation and cannot handle hot water. For every 10 degrees F. that water is heated before approximately one per cent. less fuel is required to generate a given amount of steam, and for each 10 degrees F. increase in feed water temperature the boiler capacity is increased approximately one per cent. When hot feed water is used a constant pressure on the boiler can be more easily maintained, and there will be an additional saving of fuel, attributable to even firing.

The heating of feed water from a temperature of 50 degrees F. to that of 200 degrees F. by means of exhaust steam will reduce the fuel consumption about 13 per cent., or will reduce a \$500 fuel bill to \$435.

The use of exhaust steam for heating wash water will still further reduce the fuel cost. It is estimated that in a creamery making from 100,000 to 300,000 pounds of butter annually a maximum of 800 gallons of hot water are used daily. It is customary to heat this water with live steam from the boiler. To heat so much water from a temperature of 50

PAINS AFTER EATING

WIND IN THE STOMACH—ACIDITY, HEADACHES—CONSTIPATION

ARE SIGNS OF INDIGESTION.

Indigestion—the complete or partial failure of the digestive processes—frequently throws out of gear the whole machinery of the body. You can't enjoy the vigor and vitality of good health unless your stomach, liver and bowels do their work regularly and efficiently.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is esteemed in tens of thousands of homes, wherever the English language is spoken. If you suffer much or little from disorders of the stomach, liver or bowels, try the effect of taking 15 to 30 drops of this famous remedy in water, after meals, for a few days and note its beneficial effects.

ASSISTS DIGESTION

The new 60c bottle contains three times as much as the old 20c bottle.

For Distemper



Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are afflicted or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the blood and glands; expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings, and is a sure Kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will give it for 75c. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." Special agents wanted. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Laboratories, Boston, U.S.A.

Mothers! Your cares in comforting the aches and pains of the family from youth to old age, are lessened when you use this old and trust-worthy remedy—

Sloan's Liniment

Bruises—Rheumatism—Neuralgia

Mothers: "Keep a bottle in your home"

Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

PAIN IN THE BACK

Usually Comes From Muscular Rheumatism.

Do not worry about a pain in the back. The worry will do you more harm than the pain. The cause of most backaches is muscular rheumatism, which is painful enough, but not fatal. Lumbago is a form of muscular rheumatism, so is a stiff neck. Sufferers from any form of rheumatism should keep their general health up to the highest standard by the use of a blood building tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, while taking good, nourishing food, without too much meat. Proper nutrition and pure blood are the best means of fighting rheumatism. Rheumatism comes from an acid in the blood, build it up, strengthen the system, and drive out the poisonous acid that causes rheumatism. In this way sufferers have found complete recovery as is shown by the following case: Mrs. Samuel Childhouse, Orillia, Ont., says: "About three years ago I was greatly afflicted with a severe pain in the back, which I thought at first was due to kidney trouble. I tried a number of remedies, but they did not help me any, in fact, the pain was growing worse, and got so bad that I was quite unable to do my housework. I could not even sweep a floor. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am glad I acted upon the advice, for before I had been taking the Pills long the pain began to subside, and under the continued use disappeared entirely, and I have not since been bothered with it in any way. My husband was also cured of a severe attack of indigestion by this same medicine, so that we both have much reason to be grateful for it."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LADY COLONELS.

A Number of Royal Lady Commanders of Regiments.

The proposal recently put forward that Princess Mary, who is now officially of "full age," should be made an honorary colonel in the British Army, is a reminder that there are quite a number of Royal lady commanders of regiments, each of whom is technically entitled to wear the uniform of her corps, and to ride at its head upon occasion, should she desire to do so, says London Answers.

Thus, Queen Alexandra is colonel-in-chief of the 10th Hussars, while the Princess Royal and Queen Mary hold similar honorary commands in connection with the 7th Dragoon Guards and the 18th Hussars respectively.

The above are, of course, unpaid, but in the German Army there are no fewer than eight women colonels who draw small salaries occasionally, and large salaries regularly; and in this connection it may be of interest to note that the late Queen Victoria was, at the time of her death, colonel-in-chief of the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards, the famous corps d'elite that suffered so heavily at our hands in the fighting round Ypres in November last.

The Empress of Russia, again, is in nominal command of no fewer than four regiments of cavalry, while most other European queens and queen-consorts hold similar positions in connection with one or more corps.

PUZZLED

Hard, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is oftentimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap, and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on."

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner."

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful."

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts, and has been much improved in health since using it."

"We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts."

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. The children showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment, and the result was almost magical."

"They continued the food, and today both children are as well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts, for she has the evidence before her eyes every day." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

NEW CHICKEN COOP.

One That Will Prevent Hens From Setting.

A device invented by Benjamin R. Bush consists of a coop made of lath about two feet square and swung on a shaft set a little above the centre so that most of the weight will be below the shaft on the lower part of the coop.

The ends of the shaft are set on posts about three feet above the ground. It is impossible for a hen to sit on the slatted bottom, and if an attempt is made the rocking and tipping of the coop will soon make her seek a more stable support, and the only one within the coop is the shaft passing through it; and the most persistent broody hen is usually glad to roost on it the first night. When the hen has perched for two nights she may be considered cured. This coop will accommodate three or four hens without crowding and insures quick results.

THOUGHTS FOR THE DAY.

He who loves not his country can love nothing.—Byron.

Religion is the best armor in the world, but the worst cloak.—Newton.

In the love of a brave and faithful man there is always a strain of maternal tenderness.—George Eliot.

Habit is a cable; we weave a thread of it each day and it becomes so strong we cannot break it.—Mann.

To talk in public, to think in solitude, to read and hear, to inquire and answer inquiries, is the business of a scholar.—Johnson.

It is a pleasure to think that we have not followed the impious assumption of another State that the Almighty is its Lord and that the Almighty is leading it to victory.—Lord Bryce.

No chapter in the history of the world's conflict more vividly reveals the devilish craftiness, the unexampled perfidy, and true cynicism of the German mind than the use of poisonous gases.—Dr. P. Eugene Guiseppe.

How to Save Your Eyes

TRY THIS FREE PRESCRIPTION

Do your eyes give you trouble? Do you already wear eyeglasses or spectacles? Thousands of people wear them with them. You may be one of these, and it is your duty to save your eyes before it is too late. The eyes are neglected more than any other organ of the body. After you finish your day's work you sit down and rest your muscles, but how about your eyes? Do you rest them? You know you do not. You read or do something else that keeps your eyes busy. You work your eyes until you go to bed. That is why so many have strained eyes and finally other eye troubles that threaten partial or total blindness. Eyeglasses are merely crutches, they never cure. This free prescription, which has benefited the eyes of so many, may work equal wonders for you. Use it a short time. Would you like your eye troubles to disappear as if by magic? Try this prescription. Go to the nearest wide-awake drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water, drop in one tablet and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. Just note how quickly your eyes clear up and how soon the inflammation will disappear. Don't be afraid to use it. It is absolutely harmless. Many who are now blind might have saved their eyes had they started to care for them in time. This is a simple treatment, but marvelously effective in multitudes of cases. Now that you have been warned don't delay a day, but do what you can to save your eyes and you are likely to thank us as long as you live for publishing this prescription. If your own druggist cannot fill this prescription, send it to the Valmas Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Bon-Opto Home Treatment outfit—tablets and all.

Bobby—"I'd very much like to see your fiddle, Mr. Henpeck." Mr. Henpeck—"Fiddle, Bobbie? I have no fiddle." Bobby—"Oh, yes, you have, for papa says you've played second fiddle since the day you were married."



Baron Ei-Ichi Shibusawa.

World peace secured by a six-power alliance, which shall include the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, is the dream of Baron Ei-Ichi Shibusawa, recognized as the leading financier of Japan, who is in America on a pleasure trip.

The baron, who is often referred to as the "J. P. Morgan of Japan" on account of his financial pre-eminence in that country, suggests that the United States co-operate with his country in the development of China. He also urges that President Wilson take the initiative to bring about negotiations tending to settle the European war.

HONESTY IS NOT AN INBORN TRAIT

IT IS THE DELICATE PRODUCT OF CAREFUL TRAINING.

How the Disease Drives Boys From School to a Life of Crime.

Physical diseases and disabilities in a wide range are found to be incidentally correlated with thieving and to be contributing factors. We might enumerate many of these physical abnormalities. First among them, and easiest to appreciate the effects of, are those bodily conditions that bring about failures, dissatisfactions and irritations in school life and lead to truancy and its consequent bad companionship, writes Dr. William Healey, of Chicago.

We might mention defective vision, for instance. Here is a boy with poor sight who has never enjoyed his work in the schoolroom. With a great sense of relief he stays out, and the enticements of street life thereupon become many. He has no money, and as a natural consequence may get into petty thieving.

Schoolroom Breeds Disease.

It is hardly necessary to go through the list of ailments which may cause dissatisfaction with the closed-in life of the ordinary schoolroom. We have found anemia, general poor conditions of nourishment and development, defective hearing and many other ailments responsible for this social and educational misfortune. Much has been made of diseased conditions of the nose and throat, and no doubt they are important.

A child who is a mouth breather and who has large adenoids is quite apt to do poorly on the work that this leads to the irritations and consequences we have just mentioned. Many local conditions tend to produce the same outcome—none of them, however, would one lay special stress on as cause for stealing, although in every case they should conscientiously be sought for. The truant-thief presents a problem that is best studied under the head of truancy; the stealing is secondary.

The Part Development Plays.

Some physical conditions that are not nearly well enough understood as causative of delinquency belong in the categories of over development and premature development. If a child is possessed of a super-abundance of energy and lives in an environment that cannot provide material proportionate to his needs the reaction may be delinquency. We studied a boy of 14 years who was 6 feet in height and astonishingly well developed otherwise. He was already a head taller than any other member of his family. They lived in a cramped-up city apartment.

His career serves as a text for one phase of our discussion; we have seen many others who present the same characteristics. Some of the earliest of this boy's impulses were toward adventure, and after dark he found the greatest chances for leading his wild life. Under his social circumstances there can be little wonder that he began thieving—it is of interest to know that he frequently stole such material as would serve him for future adventure.

For a long time he collected his plunder in hidden places, and as a last adventure stole a neighbor's horse and made off into the country with it, to begin a long journey toward the West. After we pointed out the essentials of the case, fortunately the father had discernment enough to realize them, and though the boy had not finished his school life, he gave him, on a Western ranch, the opportunities that his nature imperatively craved.

Why Children Steal.

To the ardent restlessness of boyhood, and sometimes girlhood, can be attributed not a few cases of stealing. Physiological phenomena are at the base of this. Often the so-called nervousness is nothing more or less than a developmental affair. General over-size, as in the above case, is by no means always present, but the effect may be caused by such a factor as premature puberty.

Over and over we have seen cases of this kind where, particularly in boys, the forwardness of physiological conditions was responsible for their not acting as their fellows of the same age; the outcome has been that illicit adventures and satisfactions were sought. In such cases a great deal of care is needed; less, however, on account of stealing than because of other delinquencies. A free country life with plenty of opportunity for physical exercise and normal adventure is highly desirable.

Quite in contrast to the class in which such ailments as nervous diseases, St. Vitus' dance, etc., we may consider unfortunate physical states through which the will is weakened and the individual becomes an easy prey to temptation from within or without. The main source of these physical conditions that bring about a weakened will and lead to stealing is pernicious sex habits. Considerations of the same sort apply to any other cause of physical depletion; we can include the wasting of any chronic

"The Perfect Day" is the day when you work in harmony with law. Health comes from Harmony. Get in harmony with Nature's laws by eating Shredded Wheat, a simple, natural, elemental food which supplies the greatest nutriment with the least tax upon the digestion. Try it for breakfast with hot milk or cream. Delicious with sliced bananas or other fruit. Made in Canada.



disease, and particularly the result of poor hygiene.

Cannot Resist Temptation.

The boy who starts out in the morning after having spent a night breathing air deficient in oxygen, for example, is much more prone to be a victim of temptations, than is the individual who is in possession of full physical and mental strength. We by no means want to urge the conclusion, however, that the majority of delinquents are suffering from atrociously bad physical conditions. Indeed, we observe that among children it is very often the most active ones who engage in certain forms of stealing. But in this matter, as elsewhere, there are many varieties of individuals, of factors and temptations. Physical weakness may be a source of trouble and must be reckoned with. In summary we may state that delinquent children should be studied from the physical standpoint in the first place to ascertain whether any physical conditions and peculiarities are causative of the delinquent tendencies. We are not going to find an excessive proportion of these, but such as are found may prove very important.

Society's Great Debt.

In the second place, it is hard enough for the child with quite normal tendencies to get along under bad physical conditions, while it is much harder for delinquents to make good in such circumstances.

Let one may say, in this connection, as is often said, that delinquents are having too much done for them nowadays, that they are receiving too much study and attention, one might answer that society has a great deal at stake in the welfare of individuals who show a tendency to prey on it. Whatever can be done to check their tendencies should be done in full measure and at the very earliest opportunity. If physical conditions are in any way at fault they, if possible, should be remedied.

Missed Opportunity.

Brown—I should think doctors would be even more tyrannical and autocratic than they are.

Smith—Why so?

Brown—Because all their dealings are with people who are in no condition to fight back.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Good Reason.

Brown—I should think doctors would be even more tyrannical and autocratic than they are.

Smith—Why so?

Brown—Because all their dealings are with people who are in no condition to fight back.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

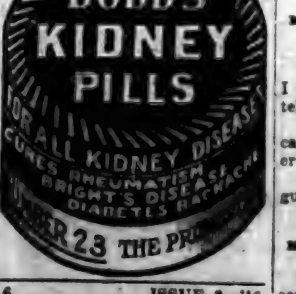
Cynicus—When a man gets all the money he knows what to do with there is only one thing he wants.

Shillicus—And that is?

Cynicus—More money.

Let Them Come.

Only one kiss in 100 is said to carry germs. All right, we'll take the chances. Where are the ninety and nine?



FOUNDING OF FRANKFORT.

Now a Great German City of Importance.

The beautiful German commercial city of Frankfort-on-the-Main is said to have had a curious origin.

When the Emperor Charlemagne contended with the Saxons, the fortunes of war were often against him. On one occasion he was forced to retire along the banks of the Main. At the time there was a thick fog, and he was unable to find his ship, or any place where his army could cross.

He was almost in despair when a doe, carrying a young one, sprang from a thicket in alarm, leaped into the stream, and swam over. Charlemagne followed the example, and crossed at the same place. The fog concealed the army, which escaped detection. When the emperor reached the shore, he stuck his spear into the earth and exclaimed:

"Here shall a city arise, to be called Frankford!"

In consequence of crossing the stream he overthrew the Saxons. He then built the town, which afterwards became the scene of imperial coronations, and, later, of great commercial importance.

KEEP YOUR BABY WELL.

Mothers can keep their little ones happy and healthy by the occasional use of Baby's Own Tablets. There is no minor ailment of little ones that the Tablets will not cure, and above all they are absolutely safe and positively no injury can result from their use. Concerning them Mrs. Henri Huard, Kingston, Ont., writes: "There is no medicine I know of so good for little ones as Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly been of great service to me." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Has Germany Shot Her Bolt.

In the two main theatres of the war the German Powers appear to have shot their bolt, says the Westminster Gazette. If we hold together, and hold on, victory must be ours. The German hope depends wholly on our falling out with each other or losing heart, because the struggle is long and grim. No objection can be taken to the critic who points to the gravity of the issues and the need of the utmost effort, but every objection must be taken to all criticisms which sow doubt and dissension among the Allies or cause depression in the public mind. For doubt, dissension, and depression are the auxiliaries of Germany, and her chance of winning is in quenching our spirits and dividing us from one another before the inherent weakness of her position is declared.

How Much Rye Do You Eat?

Most people eat little, if any, rye. Yet rye is one of the most healthful and nutritious cereals.

Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal, the most nutritious cereal food known to science, contains 35 per cent. whole berries of rye.

In addition it contains whole wheat, deodorized flax seed, and bran. It differs in composition from any other food on the market. It will positively relieve constipation or "money back."

Roman Meal looks different and requires a simpler way of preparation. So be absolutely certain to follow directions on packages and do not stir while cooking porridge or you spoil it.

Sold by grocers at 10c and 25c. Made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

Britain's Wealth.

At a rough estimate the capital wealth of the British Empire is \$26,000,000,000 (\$130,000,000,000), and its yearly income \$4,000,000,000 (\$20,000,000,000). Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told an enquirer in the House of Commons recently.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A COTE, Merchant. St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

What She Wanted.

"My dear," said Mrs. Strongmind, "I want you to accompany me to the Town Hall to-morrow evening."

"What for?" queried the meek and lowly other half of the combine.

"I am to lecture on 'The Dark Side of Married Life,'" explained Mrs. Strongmind, "and I want you to sit on the platform and pose as one of the illustrations."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

He Could Tell.

Fond Mother—Bobbie, come here. I have something awfully nice to tell you.

Bobbie (aged six)—Aw, I don't care. I know what it is. Big brother's home from college.

F. M.—Why, Bobbie, how could you guess?

B.—My bank don't rattle any more.

Minard's Liniment Cures Stomach.

But the prettier a girl is the less sense other girls think she has.



If It Comes to the Worst.

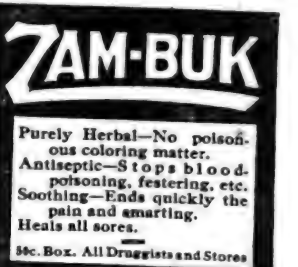
Smith's wife said to him one evening anxiously, "I know, John, dear, this high cost of living is terrible, but do you really think we can get along without a servant?"

"We'll have to," Smith answered firmly, "unless I get a rise. Why, hang it, if the worst comes to the worst you can do the cooking yourself—and I can get my meals at a restaurant."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

An Old Soldier.

One of the soldiers who recently received the war cross is Corporal Charles Surugue, former Mayor of Auxerre, France, a 76-year-old volunteer who has been at the front from the beginning of the war. A citation in the orders of the day says that the aged volunteer "has participated as hammer and miner in all the work of the trenches, night and day under the enemy's fire, without once weakening." Monsieur Surugue is a veteran of the war of 1870; he had received the red rosette of the Legion of Honor before the war.



FAIRIES FOR SALE.

FAIRIES—ALL SIZES—STOCK. Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, Ont.

100 ACRES, 13 IN SIXTH CON- J. Wilder, Hirkendale, Muskoka.

FOR SALE—A 10 H.P., D.C. MOTOR 300 revolutions, 250 volts; in first-class condition. Apply Mr. Stainton, Daily News, Toronto.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 75 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

BOOK ON

DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S. 118 West 31st Street, New York

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

19c FOR CHICKENS

We pay the above price for crated chickens, bled, and picked clean to the wing tips.

WALLER'S

700 Spadina Avenue Toronto

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound.

It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 M. free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, heals Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for the stump.

H. F. DYER, P. O. Box 518, Lyons, N.Y., Montreal, Can. Chemists and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.



Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PORT CREDIT

Lumber :: Yards

Spruce and Pine Flooring
Shingles, Siding and Moulding
Hemlock and Pine Lumber
Beaver Board, Cedar Posts Etc

THOMSON BROS

DRAIN TILE

We have now ready for sale 3 inch, 4 inch, 6 inch and 8 inch Drain Tile. Farmers and others in need of tile should get our prices.

The Streetsville Brick Co.

PHONE 54

MUNRO & ENGLISH

Licensed Embalmers, Funeral Directors
and Furniture Dealers

STREETSVILLE BRANCH

J. A. Munro, Mgr.
Phone 27

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Personal Attention Day or Night

Try us with a furniture order.

Our expenses are small and profits small.

We can save you money.

Lest you forget—we do Picture Framing

POTATOES

We have a carload of Choice Potatoes at Rock Bottom Price—grown on sandy land. They are going fast. If you want some of these, order early.

W. COUSE.

Streetsville

Port Credit

The village Council met on Monday morning when all members of the Council were sworn in. After the usual address by the Reeve they adjourned until Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Board of Trade held its first annual meeting on Monday night and elected the following officers for 1916—
Chester M. Hoyt—President,
Mr. Munro—Vice,
Percy Morrill—Secretary,
J. E. Hall—Treas.

The following council was elected for the year—Thos. Blake, A. W. Briggs, Ed. Burns, J. J. Foy, W. S. Gibson, Wm. Garbham, O. M. Hudson, W. C. O. Innis, Geo. Kelly, H. Richardson, J. W. T. Horn and Chas. Urquhart.

Addresses were delivered by Reeve Chas. Elliott and others, when an adjournment was made and all were well pleased with the progress the board have made for the first year in existence. It is reported that the Lake View Hotel has been sold to a Toronto party who will turn it into a first class temperance house. It will be all renovated, and furnished anew ready for the summer trade.

The Oddfellows are putting a new front in their hall which will improve the appearance very much and add to the comfort of it.

The Toronto Highway Commission is putting a new culvert in the road east of Mr. Kane's Blacksmith shop. This is the last one between the Etobicoke and the village.

There are a good many cases of measles in the village and a lot of houses are under quarantine. Colds are very common in the village, scarcely a house being free from it. The doctors are certainly reaping a harvest.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Mrs. William Heenan who died on Jan. 20, 1915. Just a year ago today.

Since our Grandma passed away from this world of sin and care To the eternal home so fair. Forget her, no, we never will. We loved her here, we love her still. We love her no less because she is gone To her heavenly home.

Far beyond this world of sorrow, Far beyond this vale of care, We shall meet our beloved ones In the mansions there.

By her Granddaughters
Olive and Gertrude

Grand Carnival

The first carnival of the season will be held on Streetsville Bank by C. H. McClintock on Saturday evening, Jan. 15th. Prizes will be given for the following contests:

RACES

Must be 4 to enter and 8 to start.
Mens Race—open—10 laps, entry fee 15c. 1st, box good cigars, \$5.00, 2nd collar box \$1.25.

Mens Race—town—10 laps, entry fee 15c. 1st, box good cigars \$5.00. 2nd collar box \$1.25.

Ladies Race—open—5 laps, entry fee 10c. 1st, hand bag \$2. 2nd box note paper \$1.

Ladies Race—town—5 laps, entry fee 10c. 1st, hand bag \$2. 2nd, hand Mirror \$1.

Partners Race, 5 laps, entry fee 25c per couple. Lady, box chocolates \$1.00. Gent, wallet \$1.00.

Boys Race—town—under 15, 5 laps, entry fee 10c. 1st, month organ 75c. 2nd month organ 60c.

FANCY DRESS

Best fancy dressed lady, entry fee 15c. Box chocolates \$2.

Best lady skater, entry fee 15c. Box high grade chocolates \$1.50.

Best clown, entry fee 30c. Box good quality cigars \$5.00.

Best negro, entry fee 20c. Box high grade cigars \$2.50.

Special—Prettiest girl on the ice—45c. box of chocolates—must be claimed by winner.

The prizes are on view in McClintock's window. Don't fail to see them before the carnival. They are the best yet.

Refreshments will be served at the rink.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the carnival will be held on the following Saturday.

The rink, which is better and larger than ever, is on the power dam.

Admission—Soldiers free. Ladies & children 10c. Gentlemen 15c.

CREDIT

Auction Sale

—OF—

50 Head of Fresh MILCH COWS
Springers & Young Cattle

The undersigned has received instructions from

D. Evans & Sons

To sell by public auction at Lot 1 Con. 5 East, Chinguacousy, Fraser's Corners
Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916.

At 1 o'clock the following
6 fresh cows with calves at foot
10 Springers
20 cows supposed to calve in March and April

8 farrow cows
1 Durham bull 18 months
1 Holstein bull yearling
A number of young cattle

These are a fine lot of cattle and in good condition.

If weather is unfavorable sale can be held under cover.

Terms—5 months credit on approved paper. 6% per annum off for cash.

Calves to be cash.

W. A. RUSSELL Auctioneer
V. Switzer, clerk.

Bandsmen Wanted

TO PLAY IN THE

126th Overseas
Peel Battalion

C E F Band

In France they will act as stretcher bearers

Apply to

THE ARMORIES
Brampton

OR TO

St. Helens Barracks

Corner Dundas Street and Lonadowne Avenue, Toronto

RIVER PARK LODGE No. 376

A. F. & A. M. G. R. C.

Meets in the Masonic Hall, Streetsville, each Tuesday on or before full moon. Visiting brethren always welcome.

W. G. HUBBELL L. MONTGOMERY
W. M. Secretary

SPRINGFIELD COUNCIL No. 306, C. O. C. F.

Meets in the Hall at Etobicoke on the second and last Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren always welcome.

GEO. BUNKE O. C. H. H. PAGE
Rec. Sec.

UNION L. O. L. No 363.

MEET in their Lodge Room Queen St. Streetsville, on Thursday on or before the full moon every month, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed.

T. M. McCRACKEN WM. G. RUTLEDGE R.
Secretary

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS

Streetsville Lodge No. 122

MEET in their own Hall every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

J. HALEY A. E. POPE
Noble Grand Rec. Sec.

Court Streetsville No 1243 I. O. P.

MEETING Every 1st THURSDAY in each month at 8 o'clock in the Rialto Hotel, Queen Street.

Always receive a cordial welcome. Visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed.

O. B. CHUBB O. H. FALCONER
Chit. Grand Secretary

G. W. GORDON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Port Credit

DR. PRICE

DENTIST Port Credit

Lake Shore Road, opposite Post Office. Tuesday and Thursday from 2 to 6 p. m. Other hours by appointment only. Residence, Phone 94

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House Painter, Paper Hanger
Sign Writer, Grainer and Glazier.

Agent for
The Empire Wall Paper Co.
Ask to see samples

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OFFICE—Cor. Main & Queen Sts. Brampton On

MONEY TO LOAN

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Increase your earning power

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ELLIOTT

Business College

Yonge and Charles Sts., Toronto
Best place in Canada for High Grade
Business Education. Enter now. Open
all year. Catalogue free

W. D. LINDSAY

Streetsville

Pumps and Windmills

Repairing a Specialty

Wood and Iron Pumps

We use Brass or Porcelain Cylinders
to suit customers

Having purchased a well drill I am
prepared to do all kinds of drilling.

Phone 14-4

B. ROOT

Tinsmith & Fitter

ALL KINDS OF

General House Repairs

Executed

GET MY PRICES FOR HAVETROUGHING

NOTE ADDRESS:

WALTER BAILLIES PUMP SHOP

STREETSVILLE

PHONE 63

Annual Meeting

Toronto Township Agricultural Society

The Annual Meeting of this Society for the Election of officers for the Year 1916 will be held in the Town Hall, Streetsville, at One O'Clock P. M. on Saturday, January 15, 1916.

F. A. MAAS
President

W. F. B. SWITZER
Sec.-Treas.

To
Cure
a
Cold

Try

Laxative Cascara Bromo
Quinine Tablets

Relieve in a few hours

To
Stop
that
Cough

TAKE

Nadruco Syrup of Linseed Licorice
and Clorodyne or
Nadruco Comp. Syrup of White Pine
and Tar

Both effective remedies

SOLD BY

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COOKSVILLE PHARMACY

H. K. BOWDEN, Ph. B.

WE SELL

HARDWARE

Stoves and Tinware

—ALSO—

Washing Machines

and All Kinds of Builders' Hardware

—AT LOWEST PRICES—

Tinsmithing, Plumbing and Heating Work

J. W. SCOTT

Opposite Post Office : Port Credit
Havetroughing a Specialty

Representative Wanted

at once for STREETSVILLE
and District for the
OLD RELIABLE

PONTHILL NURSERIES

FARMERS! Why remain idle
all Winter when you can take
up a paying agency?

Choice list of varieties for
Spring Planting. Liberal
Terms. Handsome Free Out-
fit. Exclusive Territory.

Write Now for Particulars

Stone and Wellington

TORONTO, ONTARIO

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Clerk of Toronto Township.
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For Life, Fire and Accident Insurance

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Shaw's Business Schools

Toronto, Canada, give thorough courses
which lead to good salaries office ap-
pointments. Free catalogue explains.
Enter any time. W. H. Shaw, President
Head Office, Yonge and Gerrard Sts.,
Toronto.

ARTESIAN WELLS

Drilled by S. S. Rice, Streetsville
Estimates given on necessary equip-
ments for water supply and material
furnished.

Address enquiries to Walter Bailey
Phone 55, Streetsville

Dr Sparrow's

Diphtheria Cure

—FOR SALE AT—

The Review Office

This is the best known remedy for all kinds of sore
throats and will prevent Diphtheria. Use according
to directions. Send for a bottle at once if you have
any throat. Price 50c.

S. H. SMITH M.D. C.M.
Late Clinical Assistant at Rockwood Hospital—
Kingston
Office—One door north of Methodist Church
Phone 34—Streetsville

W. A. RUSSELL.

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Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of
Peel, York and Halton. Auction sales attended to.
on short notice. Daily mail service. A trial solicited.
Dates may be left with W. F. B. Switzer.

W. A. SHOOK

CLARKSON

Licensed Auctioneer for Counties of Peel, York
and Halton. Telephone

JOHN THOMSON

PORT CREDIT

Licensed Auctioneer for Peel, York and Halton
Sales promptly attended to. Orders by mail will
receive prompt attention.

J. D. MCGREGOR

STREETSVILLE

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Halton. Sales promptly attended to.

Dr. S. D. STIRK

Veterinary Surgeon, Brampton, Ont.
Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary
College. Diseases of Domestic
Animals treated on the most scientific
principles. Office opp. Queen's Hotel.

Agent for General Animal and York
shire Live Stock Insurance. Call me by
long distance phone at my expense.

For Sale

Cement Drain Tile, 8"-12". Wall
Tile 80".

Prices on Application
Telephone 2814, or P. O. CLARKSON.
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GEO. BURKE

Erindale, Ont.

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McLaughlin Carriages

McCormick Harvesting Co

DeLaval Cream Separators

Batemar Wilkinson Co

Bissel Disk Harrows and Rollers

Peter Hamilton Drills & Cultivators

Boat Bros steel walls, bay forks and

litter carriers Adams Wagons

Benwell & Hoxie Wire Fence Co

New Williams Sewing Machine Co

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John Deere Plow Co

PHONE and

MAIL ORDERS

Promptly attended to

The Streetsville Review.

AND PORT CREDIT HERALD

49th Year No. 3

STREETSVILLE, PEEL CO., ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916

Price 5 Cents

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

Township Convention

The forty third annual convention of the Toronto Township and Streetsville S. S. Association was held in the Methodist Church Meadowvale on Friday Jan 14th.

It was rather cold in the morning but fine in the afternoon with good moonlight in the evening.

The number of people present should have been greater considering the excellent program, one of the best in the history of the association. The following are the officers for 1916:

President—Mr. Lorne Davidson, Meadowvale.

Vice President—Mr. Friend Pellett Burnhamthorpe.

2nd Vice President—Mr. Waddie, Port Credit.

Secretary—F. J. Thomson, Brampton R. R. No. 6.

Treasurer—Mr. O. R. Church, Streetsville.

Supt. of Home Department—Mr. C. Patchett, Cooksville.

Supt. of Elementary Grades—Mrs. H. H. Shaver, Cooksville.

Supt. Temperance Dept.—Mr. Jas. B. Ross, Meadowvale.

Supt. Missionary Dept.—Miss Johnson, Brampton R. R. 6.

West Ward—L. Davidson, J. B. Ross.

North Ward—Messrs. Summerville and McMillen, Malton.

South Ward—Mr. Jas. Acton, Lorne Park and Mr. C. Patchett, Cooksville.

Next place of meeting—Brahamthorpe.

he was a member of the High School Board at the time of his election as Reeve, and was threatened with legal proceedings. He will be a candidate again and if there is a contest it will be a most exciting one.

The following letter will explain why the doctor resigned:

Brampton, Jan. 17, 1916

T. I. Bowie, Esq. M. D., Streetsville, Ont.

Dear Sir: Re Streetsville Election.

I am instructed to write you in reference to the recent municipal election in Streetsville. My instructions are that at the time of the election you were a member of the High School Board and therefore you were disqualified. You will understand that election includes nomination and the Statute requires that you should have resigned ten days before nomination. I am instructed to say that if you do not disclaim the office at once proceedings will be taken to have the seat declared vacant and that you will be liable for the costs of the proceedings. If you do not act further in the office, but disclaim at once, you will not be liable for costs, but will understand that if you proceed to act in the office as Reeve, you will be liable for all costs incurred. I shall be glad to hear from you at once as to the position you take in the matter.

Yours truly

B. F. JUSTIN

Dr. Bowie has resigned as Reeve to comply with the law. He states that he will again be a candidate for the Reeveship and hopes that the electors will accede to him the same generous support as they did before.

West Toronto

The Toronto Telegram announces the result of the recent election of officers in the District Loyal Orange Lodge of Toronto Junction, Mr. J. H. Beaman of L. O. L. 900 being elected District Master. This district is composed of ten primary lodges, five suburban lodges located at Scarboro, Mimico, and New Toronto. The aggregate membership of these 10 lodges is about 900. Mr. Beaman is a Past Master of L. O. L. No. 290 Streetsville.

Brampton

Capt. Reg. Conover was tendered a splendid reception when he arrived in town on the evening train last night. The Town Council, Brampton band and over 100 members of A. Company 126 Battalion, met him at the station and paraded to the armory, where the captain expressed his thanks for the welcome home. He enlisted when the war first broke out with the 20th Battalion, was wounded, recovered and returned to the trenches, but becoming ill, was forced to go to the hospital and was granted leave to go home in order to recover his former health and strength.

The officers of the County Peel Agricultural Society honored their treasurer David Kirkwood by a presentation and address at his home and also his daughter, Miss Kirkwood, who is secretary of the society. Mr. Kirkwood served in the capacity of treasurer for 40 years. He was presented with an arm chair and Miss Kirkwood received a gold wrist watch. Both briefly expressed their appreciation of the beautiful gifts.

Mrs. Watkins was badly injured in a runaway accident at Norval Station and is at present in Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, where her injuries are being attended to. She was thrown out against a gate post and had her jawbone broken and in addition was badly bruised. Two children in the vehicle with her were unhurt.

There was no better known man in Brampton than Henry Schooley who died on Friday, Jan. 7th, in his 78th year. Deceased had been for over fifty years a resident of Brampton.

Mr. Schooley was born at Garry, Wexford County, Ireland. After coming to Canada he lived at Streetsville where he married Miss Crombie, who predeceased him by several years. Mr. Schooley was a carpenter by trade and for a number of years was employed in the old foundry. About twenty years ago he went into business for himself in books and fancy goods. About three years ago he retired from business on account of ill health. His death last Friday occurred after a brief illness and was quite unexpected. Mr. Schooley was a typical Irishman, exceedingly fond of a joke, kindhearted and sympathetic.

He was the writer of a verse and as a young man possessed a fine tenor voice. He was preceptor of the old Presbyterian Church at one time. Mr. Schooley is survived by (one child) Mrs. Booth, with whom he made his home. Mr. Schooley is also survived by an older brother and three sisters, all widows, and all living in Ireland, excepting one who resides in England. Year before last Mr. Schooley visited the land of his birth, after half a century of absence and slept in the room in which he was born and had a two weeks' stay telling of his life to his family, a retired merchant of Cork. He had the time of his life. Mr. Schooley will be missed for many a day by the old times of the town.—Banner.

Another Election

By the turn of events during the past week the electors of Streetsville may be called on to mark their ballots a second time to elect a Reeve for 1916. Dr. Bowie has resigned. It is not necessary to explain why the doctor resigned but

More Recruits

The following is a list of Peel county men who have been added to the strength of "A" Company since the last report.

The strength of the Battalion is now over 600, just 559 being needed to complete it.

Martin Braybrook, Brampton.

W. H. Clough, Brampton.

G. E. Lenton, Brampton.

R. Campkin, Brampton.

S. Jamplin, Brampton.

F. Baron, Brampton.

A. Kade, Brampton.

E. J. Corney, Brampton.

R. E. Jackson, Brampton.

G. Hostrawer, Malton.

G. Haddon, Brampton.

S. Bradbury, Conception Bay, N. F.

G. G. Stacey, Brampton.

C. M. Sutton, Brampton.

W. J. McCandless, Caledon.

A. McCandless, Caledon.

W. A. Hall, The Grange.

G. Williams, Streetsville.

H. B. Malby, Malton.

H. L. Robson, Brampton.

J. McIntyre, Brampton.

E. W. Rogers, Brampton.

H. C. Marton, Brampton.

J. T. West, Brampton.

A. Strong, Palgrave.

W. Smeaton, Inglewood.

W. Smith, Brampton.

A. Nixon, Brampton.

J. T. Nixon, Brampton.

J. T. Wilson, Brampton.

N. Matthews, Brampton.

E. Harvey, Brampton.

A. Marriott, Brampton.

E. C. Wilke, Brampton.

Toney Zick, Caledon.

A. Cousins, Brampton.

H. Hipkins, Brampton.

E. Seal, Brampton.

T. A. D. Forster, Brampton.

P. Murphy, Terra Cotta.

A. Jenkins, Georgetown.

J. J. McDevitt, Caledon.

A. Goddard, Tottenham.

E. C. Ried, Brampton.

W. West, Churchville.

A. Gilbert, Palgrave.

A. Shepherd, Brampton.

J. T. Sykes, Brampton.

D. W. Bowdard, Brampton.

A. Dunning, Georgetown.

F. Hutterworth, Brampton.

S. Howne, Caledon.

J. W. Holmes, Erie.

R. Pollard, Brampton.

R. A. S. Bonner, Port Credit.

A. K. Burrell, Brampton.

J. S. Fry, Glen Williams.

C. Hill, Glen Williams.

A. C. Bible, Palgrave.

T. G. Stinson, Palgrave.

E. A. Moss, Palgrave.

G. W. Munro, Palgrave.

G. T. Standfield, Palgrave.

H. A. Lilly, Brampton.

C. J. H. McMahon, Palgrave.

E. A. Tatum, Palgrave.

A. Walker, Palgrave.

J. A. Burrell, Brampton.

W. H. Reid, Brampton.

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Before Stock Taking

R. H. GREIG - Streetsville

The Old Reliable Hardware

Get it Quick and Have the Price Right

Here are a few things you can get at the right price:

Oranges, 25c, 40c, 50c, doz. Lemons, 25c, doz.

Grape Fruit, 7c, 4 for 25c

Canned Peas, Hygienic brand, 18c, 2 for 25c

Canned Peas, Standard brand, 10c

Canned Peas, Magnet brand, 10c, 2 for 25c

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Dried Peaches, 9c lb., 3 lbs. for 25c.

Peaches, 9c lb., 3 lbs. for 25c.

Just a word to you smokers—if it is a good plug of Tobacco you are wanting we are right here with the goods.

Call in and see us. What you don't see—ask for.

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We have a full line of

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BUY HERE

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Believe in a few hours

TAKE

Nadrucio Syrup of Linseed Licorice

and Clorodyne or

Nadrucio Comp. Syrup of White Pine

and Tar

Both effective remedies

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COOKSVILLE PHARMACY

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J. H. BEAMISH

Oddfellows Meeting

All members are urgently requested to attend a meeting at their hall on Friday evening Jan 21. C. S. Moore D. G. M. will install the officers for the coming year.

Halton Farmers' Institute

Meetings of the Farmers and Women's Institute will be held at McCord's School house on Wednesday Jan 26th afternoon and evening. Dr. Koberlinghaus, F. Johnston, W. F. Strong and others will address these meetings. Ladies afternoon meeting in the church at 2:00. Everyone welcome. Also at Postville on Jan 27th.

Community Work

Mr. Alex. McLaren, head of the Social Work of the O. A. C. Guild, will speak on Community Building and Community Builders at a meeting to be held in the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening Jan. 20th. There will also be vocal and instrumental music. Admission Free. Everybody welcome. Mr. McLaren is a powerful and interesting speaker and you will certainly enjoy hearing him.



REID—HILTS—At 299 Barton St., Hamilton, Jan. 12, 1916, by Pastor Philipott Stella, I. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hilts, to Mr. John Reid, both of Hamilton.

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Daily Globe	25
Daily Mail and Empire	8
Daily World	8
Daily News	2
Daily Star	2
Weekly Mail and Empire	1

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All orders for newspapers must be accompanied by the cash.

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Open Monday and Friday from 9 to 12 a. m. only.

Open all other days from 9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 9.

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PUMP WORKS

Agent for Perkins Gasoline engines and their famous oil-less windmill. All Ontario repairs and goods supplied, also Mandrills and full equipment for babbling windmills when out of mesh.

Choice lot of all kinds of pumps kept in stock.

Porcelain, iron and brass cylinders used with galvanized pipe only.

Wells and cisterns sunk or cleaned.

Repairs promptly attended to.

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Walter Bailey

The Green Seal

By CHARLES EDMONDS WALK

Author of "The Silver Blade," "The Paternoster Ruby,"
"The Time Lock," etc.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd).

The hearing was assaulted by the harsh, strident melody and crash of brasses from a Chinese orchestra, usually so disagreeable to the Caucasian's musical ear, but at present in nice harmony with their setting. The very air was heavy with exotic perfumes and the incense from thousands of smouldering joss-sticks. The affair, in good truth, was organized and conducted upon a splendidly magnificent scale, and for some minutes the combined colorful whole was bewildering to the eye; detail was temporarily eclipsed by the general effect, and I wandered aimlessly about trying to get my bearings, my attention frequently diverted by the greetings of friends and acquaintances.

I did not know what to expect. Whatever else I had imagined as being likely to confront me here tonight, it included a mental picture of a Chinaman accosting me, drawing me off mysteriously to a secluded corner, and after I had handed him the ring and box, whispering at my ear the way to find Lois. The rest I left in the air.

Mystery and secrecy were so alien to this gay, glittering festival, however, and the bright faces of friends were so constantly rising before me upon every hand, that it was difficult to keep my purpose in mind as a grim reality and not as a sort of hideous nightmare. I early began to grow restless and impatient, responding to salutations only in an absent fashion, while I hurried up and down the broad aisles between the rows of booths, keenly scanning every dark foreign face for some sign or token that my quest was ended.

As time drew on and nothing happened my impatience grew beyond all bounds. Nine—ten—thirty—eleven o'clock came and went. I devoted a moment to wondering what had become of Struber, and what he would do when he returned to the city and learned of Lois's disappearance. Although I had no inkling of what had carried him off to the mountains, I could not but believe that he had been led away purposely—on a wildgoose chase, like my own here to-night.

After all, when the signal came I was not looking for it; it caught me wholly unawares. I was standing before a booth where were displayed innumerable specimens of carved ivory. There were tiny images of Buddha sitting cross-legged in his familiar attitude of meditative devotion; elephants with howdahs upon their backs; grotesque gods and goddesses; chessmen, and countless other fancies all exquisitely carved.

In the midst of this heterogeneous welter of fantastic images and figures an old gray-haired Chinaman sat, his position very much like that of the diminutive Buddhas. In front of him was a low bench bearing tools and fragments of ivory—ivory chips and shavings—and a nearly finished conception upon which he manifestly had been engaged.

The incident that brought me to a keen sense of my surroundings was peculiar. I must have been standing here watching him in a preoccupied way for some minutes. People were constantly passing and now and then pausing to admire the ivory carver's wares, whose merits were exploited by a pretty girl in a fetching Chinese costume.

All at once I became aware that the old Chinaman was staring in my direction with a fixed intentness that had something uncanny about it. It was the sort of look that one feels, the sort that drags one up from the profoundness of reveries, to swing compass-like and meet the scrutinizing eyes. But his regard was not engaged by mine. Following its direction, my own dropped to my right hand—to the death ring. It was the ring that had, apparently, hypnotized him.

He seemed suddenly to divine that I had detected his interest, for his eyes raised to mine sent me a warning glance. Then deliberately he picked up a small cube-shaped bit of ivory and affected to work upon it with one of his tools.

With a start I recognized it as one of the ivory boxes.

I could not afford to attract attention, so I turned away and strolled on down the aisle. At the end I wheeled and walked slowly back. Now, I noted with satisfaction, nobody was lingering about the booth. I was in time to see the pretty girl, obviously bent upon some errand, disappear through the curtains at the rear.

I had received the signal at last. I took a swift step or two forward and leaned toward the old man.

"Well," I undertook, "I am here; I have been here all evening."

Without deigning so much as a look at me or ceasing in his employment, but with a swift glance toward the rear curtains, he returned:

"Policemen here, too. You no mind velly good."

Of course I was in no wise to blame if the police had extended their activities to the bazaar; it gave me an added feeling of confidence in their ability that this possible source had occurred to them. But I experienced a quick feeling of alarm at the idea that I was to be held accountable for their presence here.

"I told nobody about the message—not a word," I uttered with fervent earnestness. "If the police are here, it's not at my instigation—not because I told them to come—understand?"

The old man worked on in silence. After a long, anxious pause, and still without looking up, he said:

"Velly well. You wait. Shut up by 'm by; I come for you."

At this moment the pretty girl returned, her face wreathing in smiles when she caught the admiring look with which I was examining her exhibit, and before I could withdraw gracefully from the vicinity, I was obliged to purchase, at a terribly extravagant price, an image of Confucius.

Another tormenting period of waiting now ensued; but already the crowd was beginning to thin perceptibly. I was informed at one of the booths that midnight was closing time, and as it was some minutes past eleven I curbed my impatience as best I could, and having secured my hat and coat, kept a watchful eye upon the ivory carver's booth.

Of a sudden I heard my name pronounced in a voice unmistakably familiar. I looked round but encountered no face that I recognized. Then right in front of me I espied a Chinese boy in a costume of dazzling yellow and blue silk covered all over with embroidered gilt storks and amazing flowers. He was grinning at me, and I identified him by a gap in his upper front row of teeth. It was Stub.

"What are you doing here in this masquerade?" I demanded.

"Geef! Isn't it great, boss?" he returned cheerfully. "I'm just picking up a little easy money on the side. But, say, the kids wouldn't do a thing to me if they caught me on the street in the rags. Gaudy! Wow!"

"Do you mean to tell me you're paid for making this spectacle of yourself?"

"Yep. I'm in the Chink village. I serve tea, chop suey, shark's fins, bird's-nest soup and all the delicacies of the season. Most of 'em's real Chinks, but a bunch of 'em kids pulls down four bits a night for being part of the scenery. Dead easy."

"And this is why you have been wanting to sleep all day this past week—I see. But don't forget that I have first claim upon your valuable services, you imp. . . . Wait a minute." An idea had suddenly popped into my mind, and I had only a short time to avail myself of this opportunity.

"You seem to have an extended acquaintance among the police," I said. "I want you to give someone of them—preferably a plain-clothes man—a note from me, and tell him to get it to the chief of police or to Struber as quickly as he can."

The sauciness was erased from the boy's face by a look of frank curiosity.

"What's on, boss? The place's

IT MAKES ROUGH
HANDS SMOOTH

There is no better remedy
for chapped hands and lips
than

Vaseline Camphor Ice

Keeps the skin smooth and soft.
Sold in handy small boxes and the tubes at
chemists and general stores everywhere.
Refuse Substitutes. Buckle on re-
sult.



CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
(Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave., Montreal

been lousy with fly-cops all evening. One's behind you right now, pipin' us." "Let him pipe. I mustn't be seen talking with him; and don't you go directly from me to him either. Find a way to slip him this without anybody seeing you do it."

I had fished up from a pocket the figurative invitation that had brought me here to-night, and on the back I scribbled:

Am obeying these directions literally. Just received first sign from old Chinese ivory carver at ivory booth, who doubtless is to conduct me somewhere. Am waiting for him. 11.40 p.m.—Ferris.

I handed it to Stub. "Do you understand what you are to do?" I wanted to make sure.

"I get you, boss," he replied, a final wistful look betraying his eagerness to learn what this mysterious proceeding portended.

He darted away just as the pretty girl emerged from the ivory booth, her fantastic costume concealed by a motoring coat and veil. She bade the old artist a cheery good-night and joined a pleased-looking young chap who was waiting for her. The two went away, smiling happily into each other's eyes. I felt a queer wrench at my heart as I watched them disappear.

Then shortly came the Chinaman. He advanced with such a pointed ignoring of my presence that I on my part appeared to pay no attention to him.

As he passed he flung a short command from a corner of his mouth: "You follow me," and pursued his way without further pause.

I fell into his wake, and in a minute or such a matter we issued through a side door into an alley-way. A light above the door relieved the darkness of this restricted passage. My guide turned toward the rear of the auditorium, and we presently came out upon a street densely shaded by pepper-trees. Here a touring-car was waiting with a dim blur of a figure sitting motionless at the wheel, and the old man motioned me to enter.

I held back. "Where are you taking me?" I demanded sternly.

He climbed deliberately in beside the silent chauffeur before vouchsafing a reply.

"I no can tell. I show you. You savvy?"

Still I hesitated. Was I deliberately, with eyes open, being led into another trap?

My guide stirred me. "What's the matter you? You 'fraid?' he asked in a perfectly indifferent tone. "You no come, I say good-by."

Trap or no trap, I was in for it. I must take the risk. I opened the tonneau door and stepped in. The old rogue knew that I would come.

The silent chauffeur instantly came to life. The electric headlights suddenly blossomed, there was a click of the starter switch, and the machine gathered speed and went rushing away through the night.

Was it taking me to Lois? I was filled with a miserable sense of being carried farther and farther away from her with every mile that unrolled so swiftly behind us.

The automobile was a large seven-passenger touring-car, and I was a solitary figure on the back seat. We were well into the northern outskirts of the city before I became aware that I was not the tonneau's sole occupant—though possibly the only animate one. I had entered it in darkness; the top was up; the street lights we sped past did not go far toward illuminating the portions of the interior that were in shadow. It was not until my foot touched something soft and yielding that my attention was drawn with a start to a shapless mass upon the floor.

I made out the vague outlines of what appeared to be a bundle of rugs, or carpet. I leant forward and felt over the heap with my hands, even going so far as to lift the top folds. Rugs, I concluded, puzzled—or carpet.

Satisfied that my surmise was correct, I dismissed the matter from my mind; but for the moment I was struck with the incongruity of combining so ordinary an errand as this of hauling a bundle of rugs with one as momentous as mine was.

In a very few minutes we were speeding along Huntington Drive, which would soon fetch us to South Pasadena and Alhambra, or if our destination lay beyond these towns, to Arcadia or Monrovia, or even Sierra Madre, where Struber had gone that afternoon.

We went between the two first-named towns with scarcely diminished speed, and were rounding a bend in the highway when our machine swerved sharply to the right.

There was a blinding glare from

the lights of a swiftly approaching automobile. For a second we were bathed in the dazzling rays, and I leaped breathless over the door, for our turn aside had been so abrupt that I feared a collision.

In a flash the machine was upon us. It roared by like the wind. Next instant it had disappeared.

(To be continued.)

GREEN FEED IN WINTER.

Green feeds for poultry contain only a small percentage of actual food nutrients, but are important because of their succulence and bulk, which lighten the grain rations and assist in keeping the birds in good condition. The poultryman should secure a sufficient supply of such feeds to last through the winter months in sections where growing green feeds can not be obtained. When chickens are fattened without the use of milk, green feed helps to keep them in good condition.

Cabbage, mangel wurzels, clover, alfalfa, and sprouted oats are the green feeds commonly used during the winter. Cabbages do not keep as well in ordinary cellars as mangel wurzels, so where both of these feeds are available the cabbages are fed first. They are often suspended, while the mangel wurzels are split and stuck on a nail on the wall of the pen. Clover and alfalfa may be fed as hay, cut into one-half to 1 inch lengths, or may be bought in the form of meal. Alfalfa meal has a feeding analysis equal to bran, but is not as digestible on account of its larger percentage of fibre. Clover and alfalfa should be cut while slightly immature, if they are to be cured and fed to poultry. The leaves and chaff from such hay are especially adapted for poultry feeding.

Sprouted oats make a very good green feed and are used quite extensively in this country. The oats can be soaked for 12 hours in warm water and then spread out in a layer of from one-half to 1½ inches deep on a floor, or in a tray or tier of flats, which have openings or holes or a three-sixteenths (3-16) inch mesh wire bottom, so that the water drains freely. They may be stirred daily and sprinkled, or allowed to sprout without stirring, until ready for feeding. They are usually fed when the sprouts are from 1 to 1½ inches long, although some poultrymen prefer to allow the sprouts to grow to 2 or 3 inches long. Oats need a moist and warm atmosphere in which to sprout quickly, so that it is necessary to furnish heat or to keep them in a warm room during the winter, while they may be sprouted out of doors during the rest of the year. It takes from 6 to 10 days to sprout oats, depending on the temperature of the room. Oats frequently become mouldy while sprouting. To prevent this, they may be treated with formalin, using 1 pint of formalin to 30 gallons of water, which is sprinkled over and thoroughly mixed with 30 bushels of oats. Cover the oats with a blanket for 24 hours; then stir until they are dry. Keep them in a sack which has also been soaked in formalin. Oats thus treated and dried may be held for a long time for sprouting.

Where the double-yard system of confining poultry is used, one of the yards is kept in green feed, into which the hens are turned when the crop attains a height of 4 or 5 inches. This method of alternately yarding poultry furnishes green feed for the birds and at the same time freshens the yard. Rape, wheat, rye, oats and barley are usually sown for this purpose. Rye is good for late fall and early spring feeding, as it will live through the winter in most sections. Oats, wheat and barley are used throughout the spring, summer and early fall. Several of these grains may be sown together to secure a greater variety of green feed, and any quick-growing grains may be used for this purpose.—Canadian Farm.

Up or Down.

First senior—I'm going to marry a poor girl and settle down.

Second senior—Better marry a rich girl and settle up.

Mean Cat.

"Algernon called on me yesterday afternoon."

"Yes; he told me he had some time to kill."

Clear Profit.

"If I could get someone to invest a thousand dollars in that scheme of mine I could make some money."

"How much could you make?"

"Why, a thousand dollars."

A linen shirt is much colder than a cotton one, linen drawing away more of the body's heat.

Ice contains latent heat. It will absorb 140 degrees of heat when melted over a fire or by the sun.

Snow is white because its minute crystals and prisms reflect the rays of which white light consists.

Hail is rain which, in its descent, has passed through a cold layer of air and been frozen.

When a grizzly bear cannot finish a meal he buries what is left over in the earth until he requires it again. Stories are told of grizzly bears burying injured hunters in this way, thinking them to be dead.

When you move, to stop your cat from running away immediately from the new house, rub butter well over its feet and legs. By the time it has finished licking off the butter, all idea of flight will have disappeared.

Used in Millions of Tea Pots

Daily—Every Leaf is Pure

Every infusion is alike delicious

"SALADA"

Black, Green } Sealed Packets only.
or Mixed



The Cream Can.

A writer signing herself "Farmer's Wife" in the Ohio Farmer recently gave an account of the value of the cream can, which is worth reproducing here. Here it is:

The cream can is an important factor in many farm homes. No utensil has become popular more rapidly than it. It is the cream check that pays the grocer and dressmaker, builds houses and barns, buys the piano, sends the children to college and buys oil and gasoline. And what could do more than the cream can?

"Get another cow," was the slogan of the owner of the cream can; but the 1916 slogan is "Get a better cow." Then weigh your milk and use the Babcock tester. Scales are a necessity on every farm and the testing outfit is not expensive, neither is it so complex that it takes an educated person to use it as many suppose. With scales and Babcock test no one need keep cows, the cows will keep him. Don't guess; it pays to know. Weigh your cream—then if you ship 36 pounds when the check comes you will not be positive it was 38.

A man may pay 25 cents to guess on the number of beans in a can and consider himself a sport. But he is not in it with the man who loses from one to two per cent. to as high as 30 per cent. of the butterfat for the privilege of guessing twice a day on the speed of his separator. Why not buy a speed recorder, made especially to attach to any make of cream separator, and quit guessing? The common error is turning the separator too slow. The result of one or two turns per minute is the bowl running 600 to 700 revolutions too slow. This is losing money by turning the cream into skim-milk.

Besides timing to give the cream a square deal, wash the separator every time it is used. If you do not do this, run some clean water through the separator after it has stood over night; then taste the water from the cream spout and you will know why it should be washed. The machine rusts after a time when not washed. Any one can afford to care properly for as high-priced a machine as the separator.

Have all cream the same temperature—as cold as possible when mixed. Keep the cream stirred as a smooth, velvety cream is more accurately sampled; hence, it gives a better test than the hard, lumpy cream. Cover cream with cheese cloth to avoid dust and insects and to give the cream air. Don't bring your cream in the kitchen to sour it, thinking you will get a better test for sweet cream tests the same as sour. The amount of butterfat in cream is not affected by souring. Don't ship a thin cream, for you simply donate the skim-milk to the creamery, make transportation higher and besides a heavy cream keeps in better condition.

The owner of the cream can has endorsed and adopted a system by which the old-time burdens have been removed, and the net results are greater than before. When you sell butterfat you are selling sunshine. When you sell grain you are selling the fertility of your farm. Can the farmer make a better investment than the cream can?

Backyard Environment.

A great part of the home life of families on farms is associated with the backyard, which, of all places around the farm home, is usually the most neglected. The front yard may be fairly well attended for the occasional passer-by to see, but flowers

and shrubs should be placed where they will do the most good—where they will be seen and enjoyed by the occupants of the house. Children and young people especially are often influenced by their environment more than they know, or are willing to admit, and the unattractiveness of their home surroundings has driven many boys to the city.

The backyard, seen and traversed many times daily, should receive especial attention. If it is a bare place with muddy pools and unsightly accumulations, it should undergo a radical change. Such change costs little, but, when made, should be carried out with care and a view to permanency. Take time to plan the planting and decide once for all where the shrubs will be most effective and attractive.

The women usually have to take the initiative in work of this kind, and should be given every assistance possible by the men. During the winter the subject should be discussed at Farmers' Clubs and plans made for an active campaign in the spring. Several clubs in Quebec have organized competitions in this line of work with excellent results. These improvements involve little or no expense and may be accomplished in the time that the busiest farmer and his family can easily find if they appreciate the importance of the work and are disposed to undertake it. The farmer owes to his wife and to himself, but chiefly to his children, the best that he can do towards increasing the attractiveness of his home. The improvement often need not cost a cent. The first item, greater neatness, costs only an effort. The second item of improvement, the plan, costs nothing but study. The third item of improvement, the plants, can often be wholly secured from the wild.—F.C.N. in Conservation.

It Pays to Paint.

It pays to paint all permanent buildings that are made of planed lumber and properly finished. If tastefully colored with paint properly applied, it adds greatly to the appearance of the place. This is a source of delight to the owner and helps make the family contented. A building that is kept well painted will last indefinitely. A good grade of paint well applied keeps moisture from reaching the nails, the lack of which allows buildings to become weathered, and its parts become loose, weak, rotten and misshapen. A well painted place is not only more desirable to keep, but is more readily sold, as buyers prefer a well kept place and will pay more for such. It pays to paint machinery because of the better appearance, and because it will keep the bolts and other parts from rusting or rotting, causing expensive breakdowns and making it difficult to repair. It is especially profitable to keep wagons and buggies well painted, for it keeps the wood from checking and the wheels from shrinking. Every time a tire is set it puts more strain into the wheel, which weakens it. For 50 cents a year a vehicle can be kept tight and be made to last almost as long as one will keep up the painting.

So far as is known the greatest age attained by an insect is that reached by a queen ant which was nearly fifteen years old when it died.

A rhinoceros rolls in the mud because little insects get between the folds of its skin and worry it. If it gets its body covered with mud, they are unable to reach the skin.

GOOD DIGESTION

When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.

Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects and stimulates the digestive organs and banishes the many ailments which arise from indigestion.

FOR
40 YEARS
THE STANDARD
REMEDY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

FOR
STOMACH
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TROUBLE

At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. Wills & Co., Limited, Craig Street West Montreal.



SHIPPING FEVER

Influenza, Pink Eye, Epistaxis, Diarrhea and all new and "second" diseases cured and all others, no matter how kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID BATHING COMPOUND. Three to six doses often cure a case. Fine bottles guaranteed to do so. Best thing for broad mares; acts on the blood. Druggists and harness shops or manufacturers sell it. Agents wanted.

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NEURALGIA
BRUISES
RHEUMATISM

Mothers! Your cares in comforting the aches and pains of the family from youth to old age, are lessened when you use this old and trust-worthy remedy—

Sloan's Liniment

Bruises—Rheumatism—Neuralgia

Mothers: "Keep a bottle in your home"

Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN AFTER LA GRIPPE

It Leaves the Sufferer a Victim of Many Forms of Weakness

Ask those who have had la grippe regarding the present condition of their health and most of them will answer "Since I had the grip I have never been well." There is a persistent weakness of the limbs, bad digestion, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart caused by the thin-blooded condition in which grip almost always leaves its victims after subsided. They are at the mercy of relapses and complications, often very serious. This condition will continue until the blood is built up again, and for this purpose nothing can equal a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which quickly make the blood rich and red, drive the lingering germs from the system and transform dependent grip victims into cheerful, healthy, happy men and women. Mr. John Battersby, London, Ont., says:—"Just before Christmas, 1914, I was taken down with an attack of la grippe, and the trouble left me in a deplorable condition. I was almost too weak to walk about, as I was then working on a farm in Western Ontario. I was quite unable to follow my usual work. I tried several kinds of medicine, but it did not help me. As a matter of fact I felt steadily growing weaker, and in this condition, when reading a paper, I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised and decided to try them. I got a supply and by the time the second box was finished I felt considerably better, and after continuing the pills for some time longer I felt better than I had done for months. This was my first experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you may depend upon it that if I find medicine necessary again I will know what to take."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CUTTING OUT WASTE.

Britain Will Save \$5,000,000 a Day on War Expenditures.

Great Britain is spending about \$25,000,000 a day on the war, and it is estimated by experts that about \$5,000,000 of this is avoidable waste. There is much more waste that is unavoidable in war conditions, taking into consideration the fact that England was not a military nation and was not organized for raising, feeding, transporting and generally providing for armies that are counted in the millions, rather than in the thousands. The avoidable waste to-day is chiefly in the buying departments and is due to the system of buying which, so far, has ignored the trained business man, and left this most important branch of national economy in the hands of officials, whose appointment is due to their having attained a certain degree of excellence at school and university, and passed a civil service examination on literary subjects that have no possible bearing on their duties.

After sixteen months of war the nation has waked up and at last has called its great business men into council. An informal committee is being organized which will advise the army authorities on the proper organization of its supply and purchasing departments, and will generally supervise the national expenditure. The members will not be paid and will hold no official appointments, but they have placed themselves unreservedly at the service of the government. Among the first members of this new committee are Sir Wm. Lever, the great soap manufacturer; Sir George Gibb, the great railway manager; Lord Cowdray, head of Pearsons, limited, the biggest contracting firm in the world; Sir Robert Hadfield, a great ironmaster, and Richard Burbage, the manager of Harrod's Stores, one of the biggest London retail dry goods houses.

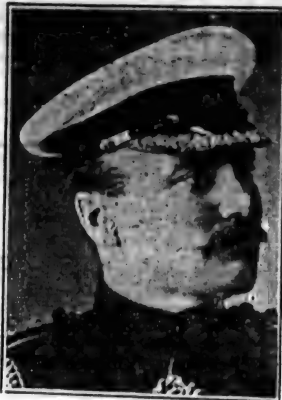
HOW YOU MAY THROW AWAY YOUR GLASSES

The statement is made that thousands wear eyeglasses who do not really need them. If you are one of these unfortunate, then these glasses may be ruining your eyes instead of helping them. Thousands who wear these "windows" may prove for themselves that they can dispense with glasses if they will get the following prescription filled at once: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets; fill a two-ounce bottle with warm water and drop in one Bon-Opto tablet. With this harmless liquid solution bathe the eyes two to four times daily, and you are likely to be astonished at the results right from the start. Many who have been blind, or nearly so, or who wear glasses might never have required them if they had cared for their eyes in time. Save your eyes before it is too late! Do not become one of these victims of neglect. Eyeglasses are only like crutches and every few years they must be changed to fit the ever-increasing weakened condition, so better see if you can, like many others, get clear, healthy, strong magnetic eyes through the prescription here given. If your own druggist cannot fill this prescription, send \$1 to the Valmas Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Bon-Opto Home Treatment outfit—tablets and all.

Too Noisy.

"Is your papa asleep, Dorothy?" "His eyes is, auntie, but not his nose."

The appearance of much white in the eye of a horse indicates a vicious nature.



MAJOR-GEN. F. L. LESSARD, who leaves for the front at once to secure all information and experience necessary to him in his position of Inspector-General.

TURKISH GIRL SNIPERS.

One Shot Seven Soldiers at the Dardanelles.

From two officers, who have just returned to London from the Dardanelles, separate stories of girl snipers are told.

In one case a girl who could not have been more than eighteen was found in a marvellously prepared and concealed "dugout," with water, ammunition and food "to hold on for weeks."

In the other case the platoon commander found that his men were being shot in the back.

"It took hours to locate the spot whence the bullets came, and she had got rid of seven of my men. She was so well hidden that it was more or less by chance that we sighted her from twenty yards. She had 3,000 rounds of ammunition."

"She was as quiet as a lamb when we took her. She was one of the bravest creatures I have met. I shook hands with her and had her sent as prisoner to our base."

BABY'S BATTLES AGAINST SICKNESS

Can best be fought with Baby's Own Tablets—the little pleasant-tasting Tablets that never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out all minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. H. Hower, Eastburg, Alta., says:—"I have four healthy children thanks to the use of Baby's Own Tablets. I have been using the Tablets for the past eight years and think them the best medicine in the world for little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RED CROSS PUBLICITY.

The Canadian Red Cross in London. The Information Bureau of the Canadian Red Cross in Cockspur St., London, England, has become one of the busiest places in the imperial metropolis. Occupying a strategic position in the very heart of London it has given to the English people striking evidence of the solicitude and zeal of Canadians and the Canadian Red Cross for our sick and wounded.

Here with four floors of office space at her disposal, Lady Drummond presides over the activities of 103 voluntary lady helpers who are distributed through the various departments.

The Enquiry and Visiting Department under the direction of Miss Erika Bovy and Miss Taylor, has a voluntary staff of 48. This department selects visitors to visit the wounded in the hospitals and to make reports on their condition. Six ladies are busy in transcribing this information to a card index system. From this reports are made out to relatives in Canada by a staff of ten. This department also handles all inquiries about men in hospital or missing. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this work.

Another department handles all matters connected with prisoners of war. Twenty-seven ladies are busily engaged in packing parcels for Canadians in prison camps in Germany. A parcel is sent each week to every prisoner on the list.

The Countess Pignatorre with two other ladies is in charge of a newspaper department which sends Canadian news to the men in hospital.

Another department which has done much to endear the Canadian Red Cross to convalescent soldiers is the Drives and Entertainment Department, the work of which is as its title would indicate. It enlists the sympathy of Canadians in London and hospitable English people, and provides carriage drives and various forms of hospitality and amusement for men who are sufficiently far advanced in convalescence to leave the hospital for short periods.

This information department is doing a remarkable work for our Canadian wounded. It gives a warm personal touch to the work of the society in England and makes our wounded feel that the Canadian Red Cross is in every sense a personal friend to them.

Our Patriotic Indians.

If there is anyone who can with good title lay claim to the name of Canadian, it is the Indian who is the descendant of the original inhabit-

ants. It is only natural therefore that they should have especially ardent feelings of patriotism in this present period of crisis. Indeed in this matter there are few of us who cannot take humble lessons from our Indian compatriots, who in all the Indian reserves have given many generous contributions—large indeed considering their financial means—to the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds.

There attitude and enthusiasm is very eloquently expressed in a letter sent by the Indians of Split Lake, Man., to Mr. John R. Bunn, of the Department of Indian Affairs, accompanying a donation of \$37.50 for patriotic purposes. It reads as follows:

We, the Indians of Split Lake, wish to manifest our loyalty by giving a small contribution to the Empire in this hour of trial. We regret the circumstances will not permit us giving very much, and we hope that the amount of our offering will not be taken as an adequate showing of our loyalty, and we wish the spirit in which the contribution is made rather than the amount to be remembered. So that everybody share and share alike, we have agreed to give twenty-five cents (25c.) per head, this to be deducted from our treaty money.

May the Great Spirit give the Victory to the King and Country, and more especially to the King who has never neglected even the poorest of his Indian subjects.

For our country's welfare we pray.

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS.

British Births Show a Preponderance of Boys.

In the birth column of one of the London newspapers three-fourths of the births announced are of the male sex, according to a correspondent who puts forth the theory that there are more boys than girls born during war times.

The Registrar-General's department, however, does not encourage this theory, as on being questioned on the subject, the following statement was elicited:

"After the only great war the nation has waged since accurate statistics have been recorded, the Crimen, there was no marked increase in the proportion of boys. The excess of boys over girls during the years 1851 to 1860, which included the war, was less in fact than during the previous ten years."

JAPAN SUPPLIES TOYS.

Oriental Succeed to German Trade in Britain.

Japan has helped out the English shopping season by providing the bazaars with enough toys to supply the war deficit. Before the war Germany controlled almost the entire British toy trade. English toy industries have since started up, but could not fill all the orders from the shops. Then an importing firm sent samples of German toys to Japan. In some ways the Japanese output has exceeded expectations.

The new Japanese toys include clockwork animals, such as jumping dogs and horses, cheap speaking dolls and imitation skin animals. While not a musical people in the European sense, the Japanese also manufacture toy musical instruments.

PRESSED HARD.

Heavy Weight on Old Age. When people realize the injurious effects of tea and coffee and the better health that a change to Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak-all-over' feeling and sick stomach." (The effects of tea on the system are very similar to those of coffee, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavour of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family liked it so well that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had been very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time she felt much better, had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, especially my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Namp given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

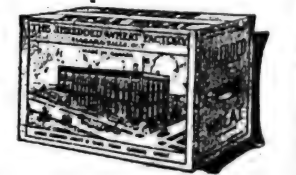
Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

You Can't Work with hand or brain when the body is poorly nourished. Get warmth and strength for the day's work by eating for breakfast Shredded Wheat with hot milk. Contains all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form. Its crisp goodness is a delight to the palate and a life-giver to tired brain and jaded stomach. Made in Canada.



FARM SEED SUPPLIES.

Field and garden seed supplies are practically assured for the 1916 planting. There is a scarcity in American grown crops, including beans, onions, and to a lesser extent sweet corn. Amongst the imported stocks, swede turnips are rather short, also spinach and salsify and some varieties of carrots. Red clover and alfalfa are unusually short and show an advance in price from 30 to 75 per cent. Other kinds that might be used as a clover substitute, as alfalfa, are higher in price than the supply would otherwise warrant. Well-established Canadian seed houses with contracts made two or three years in advance will have no serious trouble this season in taking care of their regular trade. Seed merchants, who depend from year to year on the surplus stocks that may be offered, may have less assurance as to the character of their supplies. Seed Branch, Ottawa.

For Breakfast To-Morrow.

serve Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal. You'll find this dark, nut-brown, coarsely granulated food very delicious. It has a taste different from any other cereal. It is exceedingly nutritious. It prevents indigestion. It is guaranteed to relieve constipation or "money back." Ask your doctor about Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal.

10c and 25c at grocers. Follow directions closely and do NOT stir while cooking porridge.

Try Roman Meal Nuggets, the ready-cooked form of Roman Meal. Serve with hot milk or soften with boiling water. Pour off and add milk and sugar.

Made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto.

What He Might Do.

"Ma, may I go out to play?" "No; must sit still where you are." Pause. "Ma, may I go down into the kitchen?" "No; I want you to sit perfectly quiet." Pause. "Ma, mayn't I sit on the floor and play marbles?" "I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say." Pause. "Ma, may I grow?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Her Reply.

"Alexander," said a pretty girl to her bashful beau, "I wish you'd tie this ribbon at my throat. I can't see to do it without a glass." "Of course I shall be glad to," he said. After an unsuccessful effort of five minutes, during which he got red in the face, he stammered, "I—I don't think I can tie a respectable knot, Miss Mary!" "Suppose, Alexander," she whispered, with a pretty blush, "suppose you call in a clergyman to assist."

MURINE Murine is prepared by our Physicians, as used for many years in their practice, now dedicated to the Public and sold by Your Druggist. Try Murine Refreshing, Cleansing and Strengthening Eye Drops after Exposure to Cold Cutting Winds and Dust and to restore healthy tone to Eyes Reddened and made Sore by Overwork and Eye Strain. Some broadminded Physicians use and recommend Murine while others perhaps jealous of its success, talk and rush into print in opposition those whose Eyes need care can judge why, as there is no Prescription fee in Murine. Just hand your Druggist 50c and you have a Complete Eye Book—Murine—Dropper—and Cork Service—ready for use. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes for Eye Troubles—No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. Write for Book of the Eye-Free Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago.

Turks Give Women Jobs.

Turkey's participation in the war is bringing a greater degree of freedom to the Turkish women. The Turkish ministry of posts, telegraphs and telephones announces that women are to be employed in the money order departments of the postoffices. They must not be less than 17 years old and unmarried. The pay is about \$16 monthly. Damascus reports the opening of a girls' school.

Comparison.

"Marriages," said the old-fashioned sentimentalist, "are made in heaven."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But some of them are like motor cars. They run badly after they leave the factory."

BIGGER THAN U. S. NAVY.

Number of British Warships Built During the War.

Commander Powers Symington, the American naval attaché at London, who was ordered to Washington to lay before the General Board the information which he has gathered concerning the British navy, has reported to the Navy Department.

Commander Symington's report may be summarized in the following manner:

Admiral Jellicoe is virtually dictator of the navy, and the entire organization has absolute faith in him. His activities are shrouded in mystery, but the navy is satisfied that when the test comes he will be prepared to obliterate the German fleet. Every available yard in the British Islands is working right around the clock in turning out ships at an unprecedented rate. Great Britain has laid down or completed more vessels since the war began than the entire tonnage in the American navy. This means that within a year the British navy will be about 300 per cent. stronger than America's, unless Germany destroys a section of the fleet.

Beautifies While You Sleep

Before retiring, bathe the face and neck with hot water, then dry and rub "USIT" into the skin with the finger tips. By persistent treatment you will soon restore to your complexion the wonderful freshness and beauty of youth. Make this treatment a nightly habit and "USIT" will beautify you while you sleep. "USIT" is a skin food and wrinkle chaser. It builds up firm elastic tissues, removes wrinkles, fills out depressions and gives the skin a wonderful smoothness and fineness of texture which alone indicates perfect skin health.

"USIT" is put up in handsome opal bottles, and until the Drug Stores in Canada are completely stocked we are filling mail orders. Accept no substitute. Send 50 Cents to-day for trial bottle, sufficient for six weeks' use. We pay postage to any address in Canada. **USIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.** 476 Boscawell Ave., TORONTO

A Deep Thought.

They had not been married very long, and that complete blissful trust which young husbands and wives have in each other had not yet been broken. But one morning wife meekly remarked: "I mended the hole in your trousers pocket last night after you had gone to bed, John, dear. Now, am I not a thoughtful little wife?" The husband dubiously remarked:—"Well—or—yes, you are thoughtful enough, my dear; but how in the mischief did you discover there was a hole in my pocket?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Considerate Wife.

One afternoon Bates was having a little gabfest with an old acquaintance, when the latter spoke of married life and the beauty of having a happy home. "That's where I have a whole lot to be thankful for," said Bates. "I have a wife who looks after me constantly. As a matter of fact there are times when she even takes off my shoes for me." "I see," thoughtfully mused the acquaintance. "I suppose that is when you come home tired at night." "No, no," smilingly corrected Bates. "It is when she thinks that I am about to slide out early in the evening."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

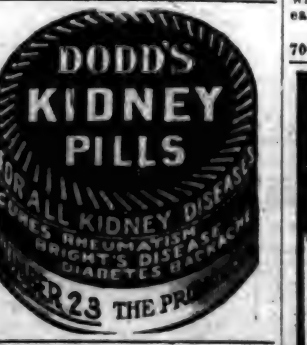
Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON

An Ideal Arrangement.

"You ought to propose to my sister," simpered the young lady. "She is a splendid cook, while I have nothing to recommend me save what you are pleased to call my good looks."

"I want to marry you," maintained the young man. "Still I realize that a good cook is a great boon. Maybe your sister would come and cook for us," he continued hopefully.

The poisons of certain snakes are used as medicine.



Not Interested. "I wish, Mrs. Nurich, you would come over some time and see my apiary." "Thank you, Mr. Jiggs, but really monkeys never interested me."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

A Sticker.

He—As I was saying, Miss Maymie, when I start out to do a thing, I stay on the job. I'm no quitter. She (with a weary yawn)—Don't I know it?

SPEND THE WINTER IN CALIFORNIA

Round trip Winter Tourist tickets on sale daily to California via variable direct and scenic routes. Four fast modern trains leave Chicago daily from the most modern railway terminal in the world. Overland Limited (Extra Fare) leaves 7:00 P.M. Los Angeles Limited—direct to Southern California—leaves 10:00 P.M. San Francisco Limited leaves 10:00 P.M. California Mail leaves 10:45 P.M. Let us help you plan an attractive trip. Booklets, giving full particulars, mailed on application to B. H. Bennett, G.A., Chicago & North Western Ry., 45 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Customary.

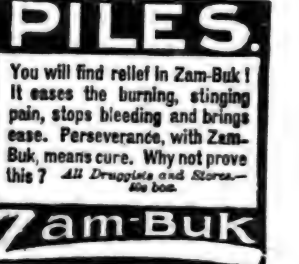
"On the train out Medford way Subbubs got into conversation with a stranger, who remarked: "I see you are putting up a good many new buildings."

"Yes," answered Subbubs, "new buildings are the only kind we put up."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Long Walk.

A learned professor was paying a visit to his married niece and listening to her praise of her first born. When she paused for breath the professor felt that he must say something. "Can the little fellow walk?" he asked, with every appearance of interest. "Walk?" cried the mother indignantly. "Why, he's been walking for five months!" "Dear me!" exclaimed the professor, again relapsing into abstraction. "What a long way he must have gone!"



FARMS FOR SALE. FARMS—ALL SIZES—STOCK, Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, Ont.

100 ACRES, 13 IN SIXTH CON.—cession, Franklin, 35,000. H. J. Wilder, Kirkendale, Muskoka.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in 8 and Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 78 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed. Mailed free to any address by the Author. H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S. 118 West 31st Street, New York.

19c FOR CHICKENS

Crate-fed, bled, and picked clean to wing tips. 18c for fat hens, alive, 6 lbs. each or over.

WALLER'S 700 Spadina Ave. Toronto



Big Reduction IN PRICE OF MENS AND BOYS SWEATER COATS

\$5.00	Garments for	\$4.00
\$4.00	"	\$3.00
\$1.75	"	\$1.25
\$1.50	"	\$1.10
\$1.25	"	90c.

Mens \$1.25 Aviation Caps for 90 cents

Our stock is too heavy in these lines so will give you a chance to save money

C. H. FALCONER

Streetsville Planing Mill

JOS. PHAIR, Prop.

Best facilities in the county of Peel for the erection and completion of Frame & Brick Houses, Barns, Etc.

Lumber of all kinds—either Rough or Planed—for sale; also No. 1 and No. 2 Shingles

Estimates given on large or small contracts.

**Streetsville
LIVERY**
Single or double rigs
Pianos and Furniture moved
Agency for A. B. Groer's and Barrie carriages.
C. G. QUENNELL

**PIPES
CIGARS
and
Tobacco**
Our Specialty
Give Us a Call
When You Want a Shave
or Haircut
C. E. DARKER
Barber - Tobacconist
Streetsville

The Streetsville Review

And Post Office Herald
Published every Thursday evening at
Streetsville Ont.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
\$1.50 a year; or if paid strictly in
advance \$1.00 year; 50c a year extra
to United States

ADVERTISING RATES
Legal notices, by law, sales ordered
by law etc. 8 cents per line for the first
insertion and 4 cents per line for each
subsequent insertion. Local notices
5 cents per line each insertion. Con-
tract rates on application. No free
advertising.

Small Ads—1 inch space, or less—
Articles for sale or exchange. Lost
Found. Wanted, etc.—25c a week—cash
with order

Copy for change of ads. must be left
at the office by Monday night.
O. H. CUMMINS
Editor & Proprietor

Thursday, Jan. 20, 1916

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

Some "copy" received this morning
was too late for this issue

Read the Hydro Radial By law on
another page

Ladies wishing to do knitting for the
Red Cross can get a supply of yarn from
Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Falconer or Mrs. Ross
Sheridan Methodist Sunday School
will hold their annual tea meeting and
concert on Friday evening Jan. 21st for
which an excellent program has been
provided. Tea served from 6.30 to 8.
Admission 15c & 25c. Come.

The County Sunday School Con-
vention is to be held at Oshawa East on
Tuesday and Wednesday Jan. 25th and
26th. Interesting discussions have been
arranged on live Sunday School topics.
Rev. E. W. Halpenny, Provincial Sec-
retary, Rev. A. H. Howitt of Orangeville
together with a full list of County
ministers are to be with us. Everyone
will be made welcome

Corporal Harry Staley of the 74th
Batt. Toronto, spent the week end at his
home here.

R. W. Bro G. H. Smith, P. D. D. G. M. of
Toronto, installed the officers of River
Park Lodge A. F. & A. M. last Tuesday
evening. Wor Bro W. C. Hubbell was
re-elected as Master for 1916, and he
makes a good one, too

The subject of Mr. Henderson's ad-
dress at the concert Saturday evening
at Erindale will be "Reminiscences of
School Days" Be sure and hear him.

The Delicetator
Buttericks Spring Fashions
Ladies Home Journal
now on sale at
McClintocks, Streetsville

The Willing Workers of Trinity Church
will hold a social Wednesday evening
Jan. 26th in the hall over the printing
office

The Red Cross At Home held at the
Streetsville Garage last Thursday eve-
ning was quite a success. About 100 peo-
ple were present. After a short, prog-
ram of solos by local vocalists, dancing
was indulged until about two thirty.
Mr. W. Foster of Toronto was the
Pianist and Mr. Tom McCracken floor
manager. The proceeds were \$65

Mr. P. J. Lamphier of Erindale, agent
for the Chevrolet Motor Car got his new
car Saturday last. He made a journey
through part of his territory on Monday
arriving in Streetsville in the afternoon.
After making a tour of the village Mr.
Lamphier drove up at the Queen's Hotel.
It attracted many of the residents
and Mr. Lamphier was kept busy for a
couple of hours demonstrating and ex-
plaining all its features. Mr. Lamphier
took a prospective buyer on a short run
and the gentleman was much enamored
and described it as the best car in Amer-
ica for the money. Mr. Lamphier was so
complained by Mr. J. W. Clarke and Mr.
H. R. D. Woodall. An advt. appears in
another part of this paper illustrating
the car. Mr. Lamphier will be pleased to
meet any prospective purchaser and
demonstrate to him at any time. Make
an appointment by phone or letter

Notice to Creditors

In the Estate of Reginald E. Murray
deceased, late of the city of Toronto, in
the County of York, formerly of the
village of Cooksville in the County of
Peel Esquire.

Take notice that all parties having
claims against the estate of the said de-
ceased are required to file same with the
under mentioned solicitors for the ex-
ecutor duly verified by Statutory declara-
tion on or before the Twenty first day of
February 1916 after which date the ex-
ecutor will proceed to distribute the assets
of the said estate having reference only
to such claims as shall have been properly
filed pursuant to this notice.

Dated at Toronto this 21st day of Jan-
uary, 1916.
Morrison and Bradford,
24 King St. West, Toronto.
Solicitors for Executor,

Real Estate

Farms for sale, in Halton,
Peel and Wellington Counties
230 farms, all sizes. If you
want a farm write me for cata-
logue; or if you wish to sell
or exchange write me. Have
every facility for transmitting
our business to your complete
satisfaction. Correspondence
solicited

J. A. WILLOUGHBY
Farm Selling Specialist
Georgetown

Domestic Science

Indigestion won't kill any of the young
men in Streetsville vicinity now! The
Short Course in Domestic Science is
going to head off all digestion troubles
and put the doctors clean out of busi-
ness. Streetsville girls are enlisting in
this cooking class so fast that the Sec-
retary of the Women's Institute is think-
ing of asking for an increase in staff in
order to enroll all the names—pretty
near.

Last Tuesday the W. I. meeting was
held at Mrs. Popes home and it was
there decided to canvass every single
girl and every married woman to assem-
ble for two weeks beginning Jan. 31 to
get some new ideas on the scientific
feeding of that most tickety animal
—man. Each member of the Institute
is planning to bring in five other women
or girls to take the course.

Now girls and women, here is the
chance of your life to have some expert
teaching on work you do every day in
the year. Here is the opportunity to
learn how to prepare food, to see why
we eat apple sauce with pork and not
with beef, why cheese goes with apple
pie, and how pickles affect the com-
plexion. In short it is the whole science
of dietetics and foods boiled down to
two weeks and it is practically free

The forenoon lectures will be largely
for young women and girls while the
afternoon is for everybody. Miss Foote
a Graduate of Macdonald Institute
Guelph will have a stove right there and
will demonstrate how to prepare dozens
of dishes and all the common kinds of
cooking. Mr. Stark says he is afraid the
25 boys now taking work in agriculture
are going to be outnumbered by the
girls, and here's hoping.

Watch the columns of The Review
for a final notice next week and for
further particulars write Mrs. D. Lind-
say, Streetsville. Send in your appli-
cation to her as soon as possible and
get your chum to come along too—be a
home missionary

Erindale

A grand concert under the auspices of
Erindale Women's Institute will be held
in the Parish Hall on Saturday evening
Jan. 22 at 8 o'clock. The program will
consist of a Men's Chorus, address by
Mr. Henderson, a Cornet Solo, and a
very amusing juvenile play entitled
"Froggies" Vocal and Instrumental
music by well known artists. Home
made candy for sale. Mr. J. L. Ross
chairman. Admission 15c & 25c

Mr. J. W. Clarke of Streetsville spent
the week end with friends here
Mr. Sam Price is a lucky man. He
guessed the correct number of beans in
a jar in Barkers window and won a fine
big turkey gobbler

The Village Council

The Village Council met on Monday
evening pursuant to adjournment
Present—Councillors Alderson, Church
Dandie and Ward

The by law appointing Village Officers
was taken up and the following appoint-
ments made:

Member High School Board for 1916
—17—18—Rev. T. O. Charles
Member of Public Library Board for
1916—17—18—W. Taylor
Member Public Library Board to fill
in unexpired term of Wm. Kemp J. A.
—John Keir

Assessor—W. F. B. Switzer, salary \$40
Auditors—R. Graydon and W. C.
Hubbell, salary \$7.50 each
Clerk and Treasurer—S. H. Smith
M.D., salary \$925

The Clerk was instructed to adver-
tise for tenders for the positions of Road
Overseer, Constable, Sanitary Inspector
etc.

Road Committee—Ward & Dandie
Fire & Light—Church & Alderson
The resignation of Dr. Bowie as Reeve
was accepted and the Clerk instructed
to issue notices for a public meeting
on Jan. 31st to nominate a candidate
to fill the vacancy.

Council adjourned to meet again on
Monday Feb. 7th and after that the
regular meetings of the Council will be
held on the first Monday of each month

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the under
signed up to Monday Jan. 31st for the
office of Road Overseer, Constable, San-
itary Inspector, Weed Inspector, Truant
Officer, Pound Keeper etc. for the Vil-
lage of Streetsville.

Tenders to state rate per hour for the
Office of Road Overseer; other offices so
much per year

S. H. Smith M. D. Clerk.

Streetsville Meat - Market

We have a choice stock of all kinds

Fresh Meats
Cured Meats
Cooked Ham
and Sausages

Imperial and Home Made Sausages.
Home made Lard
Try our home made headcheese
2 lb. for 25c.

Orders promptly delivered.
Your patronage solicited.
Telephone connection

Jas. E. BAILEY
Family Butcher

To Let

Six room house in Erindale
P. J. LAMPHIER
Erindale

For Sale

A good driving Mare, suitable for de-
livery wagon, quiet in every way; also
harness, wagon and sleighs: will sell
separately. Apply to
ARTHUR MORRINGTON
Streetsville

For Sale

Two Holstein Cows, fresh, young and
good
ALFRED ADAMSON
Streetsville
Phone 11-12

J. M. BARKER

Erindale, Ont.,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
31-41

Fish and Meats

We have a big supply of Fresh Fish—
Beef, Pork and Lamb at lowest prices
Give us a call when you want meat
J. M. BARKER, Erindale

Coming Events

Thursday, Jan. 20—First Regular
meeting of Union L.O.L. No. 263

Friday Jan. 21—Tea meeting and
concert at Sheridan.

Saturday, January 22—Concert at
Erindale

Saturday, Jan. 22—Carnival on the
Streetsville Rink
Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 25 and
26—County S.S. Convention at Oshawa East.

Tuesday, Jan. 25—Credit auction
sale of cattle at Frazers Corners,
Chinguacousy. D. Evans & Sons
owners. W. A. Russell auctioneer
Wednesday, Jan. 26—Willing Workers
social in hall over printing office
Monday, Jan. 31—Nomination meet-
ing in town hall, Streetsville

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of Toronto Town-
ship Agricultural Society was held in
the town hall, Streetsville on Saturday
Jan. 15th. There was a representative
attendance of members. The directors
and officers for 1916 were elected and
are as follows:

President—F. A. Maas
1st Vice President—J. Dandie
2nd Vice —D. B. McCaugherly
Directors—J. D. Steen, J. D. Orr, J.
W. Miller, J. Graham, W. J. Drinkwater,
E. Adamson, K. Featherston, C. H.
Andrew and E. Goodison
Sec. Treas.—W. F. B. Switzer
Auditors—J. Kier, Dr. S. H. Smith
The Fair will be held this year on
Wednesday, Sept. 27th

Jos. W. Harkess Builder & Contractor

ERINDALE

Contracts taken for dwelling houses, garages, stables, outbuildings, etc.
No contract too large and none too small. Jacks for hire.
All kinds of Sash and Doors. Window and Door Frames made to order
All work promptly attended to.
Your patronage respectfully solicited. Phone 82-4, Streetsville

Call and See the Automatic

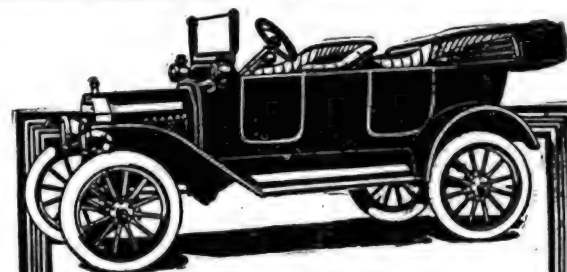
CREAM SEPARATOR

and Engine combined

In actual use at our farm

J. E. DOWLING

Agent for Farm Implements and Machinery
Streetsville



"MADE IN CANADA"

FORD TOURING CAR
PRICE \$530

FORD RUNABOUT
PRICE \$480

The above prices F. O. B. Ford, Ont. effective
Aug. 2, 1915. No Speedometer included in this
year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped.
Cars on display and sale at

Streetsville Garage

J. E. ALDERSON
W. C. ANDREW

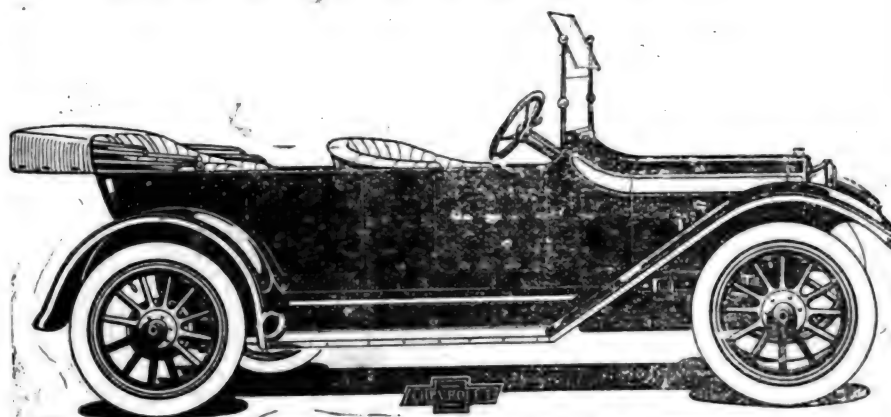
SLAUGHTER STOCK : TAKING SALE

Winter Mitts and Horse Blankets at Cost Price

Big Reduction in Price of Heating Stoves

Leading Hardware **J. DANDIE** Streetsville
Phone 21

CHEVROLET



Model Four-Ninety—The Product of Experiences

"CLASS"

That one word describes the 1916 Chevrolet to the letter

Price \$675.00 F. O. B. Oshawa

Valve in Head Motor Envelope and Side Curtains. Clear Vision Ventilating Wind shield &
Regular Equipment. Mohair Tailored Top. Electric Starting and Lighting System. Ammeter and Licence Brackets
Electric Horn. Speedometer. Note—Owing to the great demand for this car, we would suggest placing your order early to ensure delivery
We use the Stewart Speedometer. Two unit "Auto Lite" Starting and Lighting System with Bendix Drive, same type
and grade as used on the highest priced cars

P. J. LAMPHIER

Chevrolet Motor Agency for Etobicoke West and Toronto Township, Erindale.

250,000 MASSED FOR ATTACK AGAINST SALONICA LEFT WING

Total Force Which Allies Will Have to Meet is Now Known to be 320,000

A despatch from Paris says: The Salonica correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia, says a despatch to the Temps from Milan, declares that information reaching headquarters of the Entente allies at Salonica is to the effect that hostile forces numbering about 320,000 are distributed between Monastir and the extreme right wing of the Entente armies, that 250,000 appear to be massed for attack against the Entente's left wing and centre and that on the right are 18,000 Turks, 80,000 Bulgarians and 12,000 Germans.

The despatch adds that these troops are now employed in road building and the reconstruction of the two lines of railway, and that the Entente allies are continuing their preparations for a formidable defence.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—Manitoba wheat—New crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.17 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.13 1/4, in store, Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 43 1/4; No. 3 C.W., 41 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 41 1/4; No. 1 feed, 40 1/4, in store, Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 81 1/4, on track, Toronto.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, old, nominal, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 40 to 41; commercial oats, 39 to 40c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.06 to \$1.08; wheat slightly sprouted, \$1.03 to \$1.06, and tough according to sample; wheat sprouted, smutty, 94c to \$1; and tough according to sample; feed wheat, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, \$1.80; peas, according to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Barley—Malting barley, 51 to 62c; feed barley, 53 to 55c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, 76 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 83 to 90c; rye, rejected, 70 to 80c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$6.80; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.30; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, \$4.60 to \$4.80, according to sample, seaboard or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Milled feed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, Bran, \$24 per ton; shorts, \$25 per ton; middlings, \$26 per ton; good feed flour, \$1.60 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 31c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 36 to 37c; solids, 32 to 34c.

Eggs—Storage, 30 to 31c per dozen; selects, 35 to 36c; new-laid, 40 to 45c, case lots.

Honey—Prices, in 10 to 60 lb. tins, 12 to 12 1/2c; combs, No. 1, 33; No. 2, \$2.40.

Beans—\$4.20 to \$4.40.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 16 1/4 to 16 1/2c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17 1/4 to 18 1/4c; do., heavy, 14 1/4 to 15c; rolls, 16 to 16 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 21 to 23c; backs, plain, 24 to 25c; boneless backs, 27c.

Lard—Pure lard, 14 to 14 1/2c; compound, 12 to 12 1/2c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 17 to 18c; fowls, 13 to 14c; ducks, 17 to 18c; geese, 15 to 19c; turkeys, 23 to 26c.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19 1/4c. Potatoes—Car lots of Ontario quoted at \$1.60, and New Brunswick at \$1.75 per bag, on track.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 83 1/4 to 84c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 50 1/4c; No. 3, 49 1/4c; extra No. 1 feed, 48 1/4c; No. 2 local white, 46 1/4 to 47c; No. 3 local

white, 46 1/4 to 46c; No. 4 local white, 44 1/4 to 45c. Barley, Man. feed, 60c; malting, 67 to 68c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 82c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$6.90; seconds, \$6.40; strong bakers', \$6.20; Winter patents, choice, \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.80 to \$5.00; do., bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.20 to \$5.25; bags, 90 lbs., \$2.45 to \$2.50. Bran, \$2.4. Shorts, \$2.6. Middlings, \$2.8 to \$3.0. Mouillie, \$31 to \$33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 18 1/4 to 18 1/2c; finest easterns, 18 to 18 1/4c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34 1/4 to 35 1/4c; seconds, 32 1/4 to 33c. Eggs, fresh, 45 to 48c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$1.80.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 18.—Wheat—May, \$1.26 1/4; July, \$1.25; No. 1 hard, \$1.30 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.26 1/4 to \$1.28 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.22 1/4 to \$1.25 1/4. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 75 1/4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 44 1/4 to 44 1/2c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Jan. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.26 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.25 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21 1/4 to \$1.22 1/4; No. 2 Montana hard, \$1.22 1/4; May, \$1.26 1/4; July, \$1.25 1/4. Linseed—Cash, \$2.36 to \$2.30 1/4; May, \$2.40; July, \$2.39.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Jan. 18.—Cash quotations:—No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.16 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.13 1/4; No. 4, \$1.09 1/4; No. 5, \$1.01 1/4. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 43 1/4c; No. 3 C.W., 40 1/4c; extra No. 1 feed, 40 1/4c; No. 1 feed, 38 1/4c; No. 2 feed, 38 1/4c. Barley—No. 3, 62c; No. 4, 57c; feed, 50c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.12 1/4; No. 2 C.W., \$2.09 1/4.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The quotations were: Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.60 to \$8; do., good, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do., medium, \$6 to \$6.75; do., common, \$5.40 to \$5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do., good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do., good, \$6 to \$6.25; do., medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do., common, \$4 to \$4.50; feeders, good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75 to \$100; do., common and medium, each, \$35 to \$60; Springers, \$50 to \$100; light ewes, \$6.50 to \$8.25; sheep, heavy, \$5.25 to \$6; do., bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; lambs, cwt., \$10 to \$11.75; calves, medium to choice, \$6.75 to \$10.50; do., common, \$4 to \$4.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.25 to \$9.50.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Choice steers sold at \$7.75 to \$8; good at \$7.25 to \$7.50, and the lower grades at \$6.25 to \$7, while butchers' cows brought from \$4.50 to \$6.25, and bulls from \$5 to \$7 per cwt.; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.60, and bulls at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Ontario lambs sold at \$10, and Quebec stock at \$9.50 to \$9.75, while ewe sheep brought \$6.75, and bucks and culls at \$6.25 per cwt. Milk-fed calves sold at 9 1/4 to 10c, and grass-fed at 5 to 6 1/2c per lb. Selected lots of hogs sold at \$10.25 to \$10.35 per cwt., weighed off cars.



BRITISH MAJOR'S DOG-CART.

By way of variety, when they are off duty, some miles behind the trenches in France, British officers have "harness races" with their "dog-carts" and dogs. The picture shows the champion of one regiment and his owner.

MEETING OF THE EXPERIMENTAL UNION

HONEY IS A VALUABLE NATURAL RESOURCE.

Farmers Saved the Country—Triumph of the "O. A. C. No. 72"

Oat.

Two cases illustrating the unusual profits that may be made from the keeping of bees were cited by Mr. Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, in an address delivered at the Experimental Union meeting at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. One was that of a young undergraduate of the O.A.C. whose bees during the summer vacation produced \$1,000 worth of honey, and the other of a woman whose bees produced more than \$2,000 worth of honey during the season of 1915.

The speaker also pointed out the other side of this business—namely, failures due to poor crop, diseases, and winter injuries, in most cases the result of careless handling.

Tons of Food Wasted.

"A valuable natural resource," continued Mr. Pettit, "is the honey which is produced every summer by the millions of flowers blooming on the farms of Ontario. This honey not only satisfies the human craving for sweets, but it has real food value, so it cannot in any way be considered a luxury. At present many tons are wasted for want of bees, and many bees are kept under unprofitable conditions for lack of skillful management."

Need of Capital.

Dr. Geo. C. Creelman, in a few words, showed the necessity of capital for the graduates in agriculture. "These men," he said, "have to start in where their fathers did fifty years ago—on an unimproved farm, with poor stock and machinery. If they were allowed capital to put a farm in shape the first year they would be able to make use of their education, instead of wasting it on scrub cattle and run-down soil." Dr. Creelman also favored the idea of B.S.A. men going out to manage one-thousand-acre farms as a business proposition.

Farmers Saved the Country. Farmers by producing a record crop last year saved this country from a severe financial depression, said the President of the union, Mr. Herbert Groh, amid applause. In his opinion the farmers of Ontario were a little slack this year in their interest in the welfare of the Empire, and should bear in mind the fact that Providence favored the German and British agriculturist alike.

Triumph of O.A.C. No. 72.

"It is interesting to note that at the college in 1915 the 'O.A.C. No. 72' oat, gave a yield at the rate of 103.5 bushels per acre, its nearest competitor, 'American Banner,' yielding 92.8 bushels," said Professor Zavits, in reviewing the results of co-operative experiments in agriculture carried on at the college and on more than 4,000 farms throughout Ontario.

"The greatest value of this work," continued the Professor, referring to the co-operative experiments, "is from the individual experiments carried out by the farmers and their sons. Not only these men, but their families and neighbors as well, are all watching the results of the plots on which the new varieties of seed or roots or a different mixture of fertilizer is being tested."

Potato Losses Through Rot.

Professor J. E. Howitt gave a few startling statistics regarding the enormous losses to potatoes caused by rot. "Despite the last year's increase in the acreage of the potato crop," he stated, "there was a shortage of more than five million bushels, or on the average of forty bushels per acre." While this loss might be partly attributed to climatic conditions, he pointed out, the main cause was the damage done by an epidemic of late blight and rot. Both these diseases may be controlled by selecting the

best disease-resisting varieties of tubers, of good quality and heavy yielders, and by spraying the plants constantly, from the time they appear above the ground till the tops die down, with the Bordeaux mixture, adding a poison to combat the ravages of the potato beetle.

Sweet Clover—Pro and Con.

Sweet clover came in for some discussion. While some people regarded it as little better than a weed, others welcomed it as a valuable addition to our leguminous crops. The chemical department at the college, after a thorough test, considered it almost equal to any other clover in the amount of its digestible proteins.

Prof. Harcourt advised using it on poorer lands, or practically any place where other clovers had been found to fail. Some men from actual experience favored it for pasturing and weed smothering. On a farm in Western Ontario, according to one of these men, two bullocks to the acre could be run on a field of it all season after it once got a start of eighteen inches.

Talk on Farm Management.

Paul Angle, a successful manager of a fifteen-hundred-acre farm at Simcoe, gave a brief talk on farm management. "Business methods are nothing more than methods which assist you to obtain greater profits," he said. "The business end of farming has changed from simple teaching in our grandfather's time to complex problems of buying and selling and the hiring of labor. Concentrate your business and study how you can turn waste time into valuable labor," was the pith of his address.

PROTESTS AGAINST GERMAN BRIGANDAGE

A despatch from Paris says: The Havre correspondent of the Petit Journal telegraphs that the Belgian Government is about to lodge a protest with neutral Governments against the new German war levy of 40,000,000 francs monthly, in addition to last year's tax of 480,000,000 francs. The Belgian protest, the correspondent says, will point out that under the provisions of The Hague Convention war taxes levied in occupied territory are limited to amounts necessary to meet needs of the army of occupation or to pay for the administration of the territory in question. The new Belgian tax is said to be far in excess of the amount needed for these purposes.

SPY WHO DENOUNCED EDITH CAVELL SHOT

A despatch from London says: The Belgian spy, Cels, who denounced Edith Cavell, the English nurse, who was executed at Brussels some time ago, to the Germans has been assassinated. His body was found in a street of Schaerbeek, near Brussels, with two bullet wounds in it.

A despatch from Brussels November 27 last said that a French soldier, whose confession to the German authorities resulted in the arrest and execution of Miss Cavell, had committed suicide in hanging in the military prison at Brussels.

FLOODS STOP FOOD GOING TO GERMANY

A despatch from London says: The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs: "The floods will be more effective than Government measures in preventing fats and food from entering Germany from Holland. Thousands of cattle and sheep have been destroyed, and the damage to the land will temporarily stop the smuggling of foodstuffs."

1,000 MORE DENTISTS TO JOIN FRENCH ARMY

A despatch from Paris says: The Minister of War will shortly submit to Chamber of Deputies a bill providing for a large addition in the number of dentists employed with the military forces. Under the bill a body of 1,000 dentists, who will rank as non-commissioned officers and wear a special badge, will be created.

AN "EVER-INCREASING PINCH" CAUSED BY BRITISH BLOCKADE

Berlin Papers Admit That the People There Are Hungry All Day Long

A despatch from London says: Despite the assertions made in the Reichstag that food is ample and starvation in Germany is impossible, the German press continues to print denials of the authorities' claims and to give indications of the "ever-increasing pinch" caused by the British blockade. The Berliner Zeitung says: "It is difficult to imagine that things could grow worse just now without some crowning disaster. The masses of the people are hungry all day long, many articles of food having reached a price wholly beyond the reach of the families of the working class. Hunger renders the people sullen and deprives them of all joy in victories, though all the bells are ringing and flags wave. The children are underfed, pale and wan, looking like faded flowers. The extent to which the fall in the birth rate occupies the attention of the Government was shown at the meeting of the People's Welfare Association at Berlin. On that occasion a representative of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior stated that the Government was fully aware of the importance of the question in its bearing on the future of the German nation, especially in view of the fact that hundreds of thousands of young men are being cut off in the flower of their youth. In the meantime we are informed that the military authorities have forbidden meetings convened to discuss the dearth of living."

STEAMER BAYO SUNK BY FLOATING MINE

Only One Out of a Crew of Twenty-six Was Saved.

A despatch from London says: Only one, out of 26 members of the crew of the Spanish steamship Bayo, was saved when the vessel, on Thursday, was sunk by striking a floating mine, forty miles off the Port of La Rochelle. The Bayo was on the way from Huelva, Spain, for La Rochelle. She was owned in Bilbao, was of 2,776 tons, 312 feet long and had been built at Whitby, England, in 1892.

ENEMY'S LOSSES ENORMOUS IN CZARTORYSK FIGHTING

A despatch from Petrograd says: German and Austrian prisoners captured on the south-western front state that their losses at Czartorysk were enormous. Along the battlefield the Russians collected 10,000 unwounded prisoners. At Czernowitz, Tarnopol and on the Bukovina front the Teuton wounded numbered 100,000.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND CAUSED MANY DEATHS

Queen Wilhelmina Has Opened Royal Palace to Refugees.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Many persons have been drowned by the flood in Northern Holland. On the Marken Islands the death list has reached 16, including seven children. Queen Wilhelmina has opened the Royal Palace at Amsterdam to shelter the refugees.

BRITISH WASTAGE IS 15 PER CENT. MONTHLY

A despatch from London says: British infantry losses on all fronts now average 15 per cent. monthly. Under Secretary for War Tennant informed the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, explaining why the Government found it necessary to adopt conscription to fill the ranks. These figures take into account soldiers relieved from duty because of wounds, but who afterwards recover and return to the front.

CUSTOMS RETURNS SHOW BIG INCREASE

A despatch from Ottawa says: If Customs revenue for the latter half of January is as great as that during the first half the receipts for the whole month will be double those of the corresponding period last year. Up to January 15th the receipts were \$5,015,125, or more than twice as great as those during the first 15 days of January, 1915—\$2,319,081. It is hoped that this increase will be maintained throughout the whole month.

Every time a man makes a fool of himself by acting contrary to his own judgment he gets mad.

2,000,000. BEHIND MOVEMENT FOR REPUBLIC IN GERMANY

Manifesto Declares German Ideals Have Been Trampled Under Foot by Present Rulers

A despatch from London says: It is reported from Zurich and corroborated from Berne and Geneva that a German republican manifesto will be issued in the near future at Zurich. It is said that behind the movement are scientists and other leaders of culture in Berlin, and the opinion is expressed that when these persons declare for a republic in Germany some 2,000,000 Social-Democrats and Syndicalists will at once rally to their support.

FIVE ALLIED SHELLS TO GERMAN ONE

Spirit of Optimism on Both British and French Fronts.

London, Jan. 12.—There is a great spirit of optimism in both British and French despatches from the west front, the correspondents expressing the firm conviction of the allied Generals that there is no possibility of any successful German offensive anywhere in the west lines. The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends from British Headquarters an interview with an unnamed prominent staff officer, who was quoted as saying: "We now have full information about the German forces facing us. We know their exact dispositions and strength. We everywhere outnumber the Germans, and also outnumber them in both field and heavy artillery, and our weapons are better than theirs. We can fire five shells to their one without depleting our munitions. We can take their first line of trenches whenever we wish. To say that we have got them beaten is dangerous rubbish, but the truth is we have got them ready for a beating."

RUSSIA IS BUYING 32,000 MACHINE GUNS

Rumor Is Heard of an Order for 10,000,000 Shells.

A despatch from New York says: Announcement that the Russian buying commission in the United States has approved contracts for \$32,000,000 worth of machine guns with four American companies was made on Sunday after the departure for Russia of General Germonius, head of the commission. The contracts call for 32,000 machine guns, which is said to be the largest order of its kind placed here by any of the belligerents since the beginning of the war. It was stated that Russia is endeavoring to place contracts in this country for 10,000,000 high explosives and shrapnel shells.

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION INCREASING DAILY

A despatch from London says: The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail says he had reliable information to the effect that the Socialist opposition to the German Government is increasing daily. A conference of Socialists of Greater Berlin adopted a resolution expressing regret that only twenty Socialists in the Reichstag supported Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the opposition against the war credits. Similar resolutions were adopted at Socialist meetings in Leipzig, Weimar and in the Rhine Province.

BOMBING OF LILLE RESUMED BY THE BRITISH ARTILLERY

According to German Official Reports the Damage Thus Far Occasioned Has Been Slight

A despatch from London says: The British bombardment of Lille, which resulted recently in the destruction of a German ammunition depot, according to the German official report, was resumed on Sunday, according to the same authority, causing a fire which up to the present, the German statement says, has caused only slight material damage.

Activity on the western front Saturday was confined to artillery fire and an action between hand grenade throwers at Vauquois. French artillery dispersed German working parties in Champagne and dispersed a convoy between Auberive and St. Souplet.

NIGHTLY UNDER THE TERROR OF SURPRISE BOMBARDMENTS

Sustained British Artillery Fire is Destroying the Morale of the German Soldiers

A despatch from London says: The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs: "The Germans endured during the week-end a severe and sustained British artillery fire from Het-Sas to Lens. The German artillery was unable to reply adequately. This is doing much to destroy the morale of the German soldiers."

"As long as the German guns were able to hold the upper hand the Germans felt confident of their superiority. Now their spirit is completely changed. The men are living daily and nightly under the terror of surprise bombardments. Soldiers arriving at Ghent repeatedly say that their nerves cannot hold out against these terrific bombardments."

Russians Destroy Turk Submarine

A despatch from London says: A Turkish submarine which had grounded in December near the mouth of the Milen. Two Turkish sailing ships with coal also were destroyed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Russian character is capable of an infinite number of variations. Just as it had been settled to every one's satisfaction that the Slav was a good loser and could retreat better than most soldiers could advance, the touch of irony has leaped into his features. The Slav is grinning.

As he grins he is quietly but persistently shouldering his way along the Bessarabian front. He is threatening the Tautonic allies with every step. In the neighborhood of Salonica, where a battle was expected, there is an unprecedented lull. The armies of the invader are busy everywhere. They are watching the ironic Slav.

Twice already in this war Russia has astounded the world. Each time the consequences to her were disastrous, but with a fidelity and unity of purpose which only barbarian minds apparently can acquire, Russia is preparing for a third trial. She may accomplish by her dogged refusal to be beaten, with her insufficient equipment and her motley army, what all the finesse of the diplomatists has failed to do. That is, she may win the war.

A man who knew how to make good bread, the kind that tastes as if it came from the oven in your own kitchen, began to bake and sell his bread in one of the suburban towns of an eastern city three or four years ago. The people liked it and he had to get a horse and wagon to make his deliveries. The wagon was shabby and the horse old and slow. But his bread was so good that the demand for it increased. Pretty soon a better wagon and horse were bought. Last summer the man moved from the small house in which he lived and baked into a larger one, on which he built an addition to contain a bigger oven. A few weeks ago he bought an automobile to displace the horse, and there is about his business all the signs of prosperity.

This is what happens when a man who knows how to do one thing well concentrates on it. And this is also an illustration of what a man who is not young—this man is gray-haired and has grown-up sons—can do when he does not lose courage and decide that there is no room for an old man in industry. He has made a place for himself in spite of the competition of the great factories.

SINGLENES OF DIRECTION.

France Not to Replace Joffre as Commander.

Premier Briand is authority for the statement that the Government has no intention of appointing a successor to General Joffre, in command of the armies on the French front, according to the Journal. In reply to an inquiry from the Army Committee of the Chamber as to what would be the effect of the creation of the new post of Commander-in-chief of all the French armies except those in Africa, to which General Joffre has been appointed, M. Briand is quoted as having said:

"The sole object of the extended powers of the generalissimo is to insure singleness of direction in military operations, which has become more necessary than ever now, and at the same time to establish close coordination between the command of our armies and the technical councils of the Allies, which will be held at grand headquarters."

FRENCH OCCUPY CORFU.

Are Preparing for the Arrival There of Serbian Troops.

A despatch from London says: A French detachment has been landed on the Greek Island of Corfu for provisional occupation, according to an Athens despatch to Reuters Telegram Company. Fourteen ships of unknown nationality are cruising around Corfu. A Rome despatch to the Stefani Bureau says that Corfu advises report that a French warship landed a detachment of troops on Tuesday evening in order to prepare for the arrival of Serbian troops.

BOUGHT 80,000 CARLOADS OF ROUMANIAN GRAIN

A despatch from Bucharest says: An English syndicate on Monday closed a deal for the purchase of eighty thousand cars of Roumanian grain, paying \$50,000,000 in gold. The entire Roumanian grain surplus will be purchased by the allies, it is understood here, in conformity with the plan of "starving out" Germany.

The Professor's Break.

Professor (to student)—What are you laughing at? Not at me?
Student—Oh, no, sir.
Professor—Then what else is there in the room to laugh at?

Nest of Spies Unearthed in Britain

A despatch from London says: The recent inauguration of a censorship upon both outgoing and incoming American mails has already produced results, according to officials, in the form of the revelation of a wide-spread espionage plot, which the officials declare has amply justified the

THE SUNDAY LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JANUARY 23.

Lesson IV.—The Spirit of Life, Rom. 8. 12-30. Golden Text: Rom. 8. 14.

Verse 12. The sentence was to end "but to the Spirit, to live after the Spirit." Paul, dictating to his too slowly writing amanuensis, was constantly liable to change his constructions. The flesh, in Paul, means our sinful lower nature; in John, simply the human body.

13. Life (true, eternal life) consists in what is spiritual; if we live without reference to anything higher than the body, we shall die. We must therefore anticipate the ultimate death of the bodily functions by learning to depend on something higher which will not die.

14. Led by the Spirit—Nearly the same words as in Luke 4. 1, a suggestive parallel. See also Gal. 5. 18.

15. Again—Yielding to sin meant slavery (John 8. 34); yielding to God is not a mere change of bondmasters; it is re-entering a Father's house. Abba—The first word of the Lord's Prayer in its original Aramaic. It is kept in its sacred original, but immediately translated.

1. Our spirit—The part of our humanity in which we have conscious contact with God; it is dormant in the "unspiritual." The heartfelt cry "Our Father" is produced by the meeting of the Divine Spirit with the human. Children by birth; sons by privilege—they might be adopted.

17. Joint heirs—Compare Mark 12. 7; Heb. 1. 2; and such passages as Col. 1. 12. If—Emphatic. Compare Acts 14. 22. This does not mean that happiness has a curse on it, so that suffering should be sought. It will come to all, and when it comes it is to be accepted as a sharing in Christ's lot. Compare 1 Pet. 4. 13. Of course, Christians in that age need not consider the temptations of a life without suffering; suffering was the normal condition for them all.

26. Meanwhile the apostle turns to the blessedness of the "instalment" of our promised possession. Though the "groans" (verse 23) are inarticulate, though prayer be but "the burden of a sigh," it is "inwrought" or "inspired" (James 5. 16, as it should be read) by the Spirit, and God needs no interpreter. We pray better than we know if our hearts are open to the Spirit's influence.

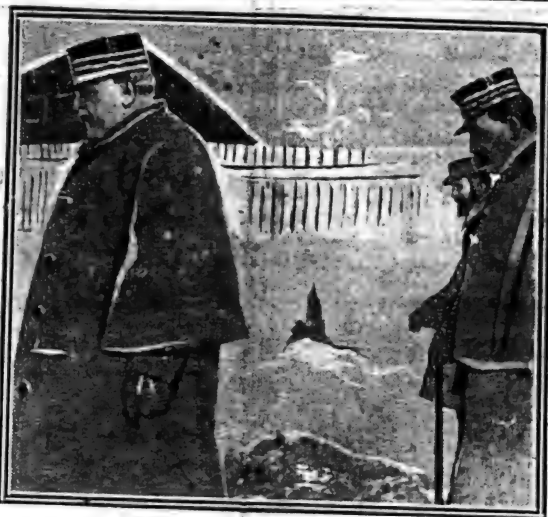
27. For the saints—The (as it were) official name of believers; holiness is an essential. It is necessary if this "inspired" prayer is to be offered. Note, James speaks of "the supplication of a righteous man."

28. God worketh all things with them for good (margin)—So read with the best MSS. Pain, sorrow, disaster, God transmutes them all into fruitful discipline, and the harvest is only good.

29. Who are these "called" ones? (Compare Rom. 1. 7.) God's "foreknowledge" being absolute, mere knowledge as to the destiny each individual will choose cannot be intended. God "knows" those whom he recognizes as his own. (Compare Amos 3. 2; Deut. 34. 10; 2 Tim. 2. 19.) For all such there was a type devised from the beginning: God's sons are to bear a "family likeness" to his Son. It is the thought of 1 John 3. 3, which tells how a "hope set on" Christ enables its possessor to purify himself after his purity. Conformed—Compare Phil. 3. 10. First-born among those whom "he is not ashamed to call brothers." So he declared his ascension "unto my Father, and your Father."

30. The objects of all these divine actions—or rather different aspects of one action—are to be defined as those who of their own choice accept God in Christ. They answer to a divine ideal, obey a divine invitation, receive God's verdict of acquittal on any charges the past may bring, and are clothed in the glory which God designed to be the portion of his own. Called—a word of Jesus; see especially Mark 2. 17. Justified—a metaphor from legal procedure, expressing simply the verdict, "Not guilty." Immense harm has been done by pushing one illustration too far. It takes a whole series of illustrations to make the atonement even partially clear; and the point of this one is only that the acquitted person can start afresh unencumbered by the burden of the past. Why God can acquit on the ground of faith in Christ, and how the consequence attained is future freedom from sin, we have to learn by the aid of other parables. There is nothing in human jurisprudence which illustrates this side of the atonement, and the parable accordingly leaves us with no further help.

Elder down is one of the worst conductors of heat, hence its use as a bed covering.



GENERAL JOFFRE IN THE VOSGES.
A winter scene in the Vosges Mountains, with the French Commander-in-Chief on a round of the trenches.

The Fashions

Forecasts for Spring.

Comfort and convenience—these are the two qualifications attributed to sport clothes since the first woman dared don a skirt short enough to uncover the tip on her boot. Would these same sport clothes be quite so generally favored, think you, if these were the only words with which to commend them? If there were not something particularly youthful and becoming in the chic severity of these same sport togs, their sale would be quite limited I am sure.

Wool Jerseys for Suits and Frocks.

One of the most attractive of the new materials for suits and dresses is the latest phase of Jersey cloth. It is being used for the dressier frocks, and the semi-tailors, for afternoon wear, indoor skating, tea, dancing, calling and like purposes, as well as for the regulation sport suit. It comes in all the new shades, blue, green, brown, and the various other tones now modish. Often on the more trimmed of these Jersey costumes there is a touch of taffeta or a bit of braid. These suits are fashioned after the belted Russian models, the smart flared coats and skirt, and for the strictly correct sport suit along the Norfolk lines combined with an equally severe skirt.

The New Cape Appears.

Among the new features which, of course, are but a revival of the old, is the cape. This appears upon all types of frocks and suits in the form of the shoulder cape, sleeve cape, and cape collar. The full-skirted, simple-bodied frock of taffeta, worn at an afternoon tea, the skating rink, or the concert, displays its cape, collar, or series of collars, when it is not featuring a Puritan-like shoulder drape, crossing surplice-fashion in front, and held in place in back by a girdle, from below which tiny coat tails or tabs appear. There is some indication too, of the cape returning as a separate wrap; in fact pelerines of quaintly quilted taffeta, are being shown to wear over light summer frocks and are now being worn in the south. Many of these display the unfitted, rather bunched-looking collar which accentuates the slope of the shoulders thereby living up to one of the chief requirements of the present



The Cape Dress.

moder. Many circular and Directoire capes matching the hat are among the season's attractive fancies.

Alarming Width of Skirts.

This is reported as practically lost.

ing her head over the width of the skirt. She gave out the pleasing dictum of—"a trifle more length," just a while ago, and proceeded straightway to offset it by adding to their breadth. Many of the new skirts on Paris models, it is said, are gathering material in about the waist with no regard whatever to the figure beneath, in fact a woman wearing such a skirt or frock has much the appearance of an animated barrel or something equally ungraceful. The medium skirts with just a bit of fullness about the waist, combined with the simple quaint bodices now smart, are dainty and becoming, suggestive of the grace of the figure beneath, as they are. The new models so reminiscent of the



Zouave Fulle Suit.

days of 1830 and 1850, are full of charm if extremes are not indulged in.

Batiste Collars on Tailored Suits.

Collar and cuff sets of organdy, batiste, linen, and other like fabrics, are to be worn for spring with dark tailored suits and dresses. They serve to brighten the costume and add a fresh touch which is dainty and grateful to the wearer. Colored sets, in Russian embroidery, are particularly pretty. Neckwear in general is simple and plain.

Combination of Sheer and Heavy Fabrics.

The popularity of using a sheer fabric and one somewhat heavier in the same frock or blouse, is a notion that is attractive and economical. Crepe Georgette combines well with crepe de Chine, taffeta, or faille in blouse and frock. Serge and satin or taffeta, broadcloth and satin or taffeta, are favored combinations for the street dress, the touch of silk or satin in the same, or a contrasting shade, adding much to the beauty and the becomingness of the model. A simple serge frock gains much by the addition of a tiny turnover cuff, or a small collar of satin. Often the entire upper section of the skirt or bodice in the more dressy gown is entirely of taffeta or satin, while the lower section is of serge, broadcloth, or gabardine. Among the new materials for these simple dresses and suits, even for the more dressy models, one sees wool poplin and similar lightweight weaves. Patterns can be obtained at your local McCall dealer, or from The McCall Co., Department "W," 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

His One Triumph.

Trouble never catches the chronic grouch of his guard. He was expecting it.

Frogs have the power of changing their color very much as chameleons do.

Our Abounding Privilege

We Are Called Into the Lord's Presence to Be Guests at His Bountiful Table.

"Abide in Me."—John xv. 4.

We are called by the Lord into an inconceivable intimacy. We are not to be vagrants who sleep upon a new doorstep every night, and who only occasionally return to an old resting-place. We are not even to be visitors upon the Lord, turning aside now and again for a brief sojourn, and then away into forgetfulness again. "She had the Lord on her visiting list!" No, not that! We are to settle down with the Lord, to rest in Him, to abide in Him, to make Him our eternal dwelling place. We are to be at home in the Lord.

It was said by one of the friends of James Hinton that under the influence of the strong religious devotion which made it his habit for thirty years regularly to retire three times a day for prayer and communion with God, his character gradually mellowed and softened into

A Marvellous Realization

of the Lord's presence. It was a touching word of Hinton's, "We are near home; may we be home like!" So many of us, in our religious life have the conventional air of visitors, not the natural homeliness of the children of the house. We don't look as if we lived there. There is a cer-

tain awkwardness, an uneasy restraint, a suggestion that we do not know the ways and speech of the house. We have not "the glorious liberty of the children of God." We are not as the sheep, which, under the perfect defence of the shepherd, "go in and out and find pasture." And yet this gracious intimacy, this ample freedom, are our abounding privilege in grace. We are not to remain on the frontiers of bondage—part friends and part bondslaves, half free and half bound, living in a sort of twilight of the kingdom. We are called right into the house of light, into the Lord's immediate presence, to be guests, nay, members of the unfettered intercourse with our Head.

We Are Invited to Abide in Him.

"May we be home-like." Liberty with reverence! A full intimacy, and yet inspired with the spirit of holy worship! Bringing everything to the Lord, and consulting him about everything, so that everything may shine with the light of sanctification! To know that, wherever we are, at work or at play, in the crowded street or on the trackless moor, to know that we are never away from Home, and that we never stray outside God's gracious roof! This is to be at home in the Lord—Rev. J. H. Jowett, D.D.

WESTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN MEET

CANADA TO REPLENISH EUROPE'S DAIRY HERDS.

Will Be Big Demand After the War For Dairy Products and Meat.

When hostilities cease a great demand for dairy products, live stock and meat products will follow; depleted European herds must be replenished, and Canada is one of the national sources from which to draw for this purpose, according to the directors of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario in their report to the forty-ninth annual convention held at St. Marys last week.

Should Set a Standard.

President Robert Myrick of Springfield, in his opening address referred to the increased production of the year and the high prices, though regretting the cause of the abnormal prices. He expressed the opinion that the time was ripe for creameries and cheese factories to set some standard, so that they might receive all high-grade cream and milk that had been produced under such sanitary conditions as are already maintained by a large number of patrons.

Dairy Herd Competition.

The dairy herd competition represents one of the important activities of the association, the prizes being awarded to cheese factory patrons who furnish the largest quantity of milk per cow from herds of not less than eight.

The first prize winners, James Burton & Son of Sarnia, furnished from their herd of eighteen, between May and November, 7,175 pounds of milk per cow; J. C. Harkes (Listowel) herd of ten gave 7,071 pounds per cow, and the herd of sixteen owned by S. H. Coneybeare, Listowel, gave 6,806 pounds.

Following the announcement of these results, Mr. C. F. Whitley, who has charge of dairy records at Ottawa, gave an illuminating address outlining some dairy herd records. In one month the Dairy Division had 22,000 records of individual cows come into the office, and from a few of these he illustrated the advantages of individual records. He compared records of 69 good cows with those of 73 poor cows. The latter produced milk valued at \$4,310, the better cows' product being worth \$6,694. One herd of sixteen cows showed a profit

of \$44.70, as against \$3.84 shown by a poorer herd within ten miles of the first herd, showing that one cow in a good herd would make as much profit as eleven cows in a poorer herd. The lesson he pressed home was that of individual cow responsibility.

Because there is a prejudice on the part of the factories against the use of milking machines, and because the trouble is in the handling of the machines, the subject of "How to get clean milk with a milking machine" was introduced. The paper was prepared by Prof. T. H. Lund, and was read by the Secretary, Frank Hens. The solutions in which many dairymen kept their machine parts were insanitary. In one case the solution was found to be teeming with bacteria. Prof. Lund's recommendation was to use a solution of one pound of chloride of lime to ten gallons of water.

Importance of Lime to the Soil.

The importance of lime to the soil was set forth by Prof. Harcourt of Guelph, and the deep interest of the convention was revealed by an unusually large number of questions at the close. He explained the scientific reasons why it was necessary to apply lime to the soil, especially to soil that was sour. In the latter case he advised the use of flaked lime, one ton of which was equal to two tons of ground limestone, which was more suitable for lighter soil. Lime was one of the cheapest materials that could be applied to the soil, and in most cases was all that was needed to release the plant food in the earth.

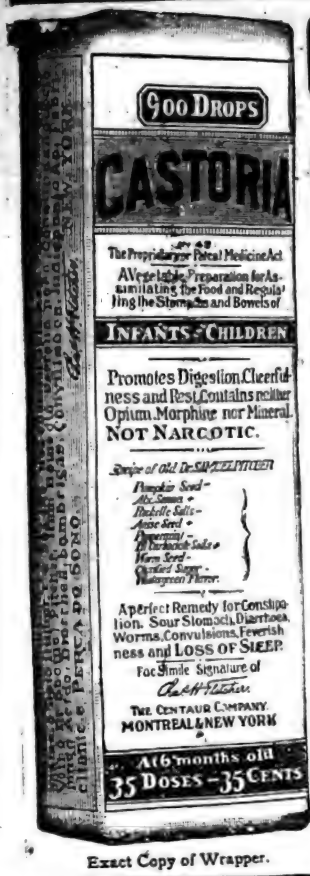
Household Hints.

Medicine stains can be removed from linen with strong ammonia.
Ginger cookies are improved if mixed with coffee instead of water.
A piece of cheese grated over a simple salad is a great improvement.
Red currants added to the raspberries give raspberry jam a delicious flavor.
Flour the cake pan after you have greased it, to keep the cake from sticking.
Tooth brushes should be dried in the open air and the sun should shine on them.
Nutmegs will grate more satisfactorily if started from the bottom end.
Vinegar and honey mixed in equal parts is a great relief for a cough.
To make perfect tea, remember—good tea, boiling water and a hot teapot.
Carbolic acid is a good disinfectant, but useless unless diluted with at least 20 times its bulk in cold water.
A bit of vaseline will remove milk-dew or stains from any kind of leather.

RUSSIAN ROLLER IN MOTION ALONG BESSARABIAN FRONT

Desperate Attacks Against the Teuton Defences Renewed at Various Points

A despatch from London says: On the Russian front, the Austrian official communication records renewed desperate attacks by the Russians on the Bessarabian frontier, but claims that the attacks everywhere were repulsed. The Petrograd communication is silent on the subject, but the Russians usually withhold mention of their movements until they are well on the road to completion.
For the first time in several weeks the Russians displayed activity on the north-western part of the battle line, launching an attack on Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces around Dvinsk, south-east of Illuxt, which is in German hands. Illuxt is only eight miles west from the great railroad city of Dvinsk. The German War Office reported on Wednesday afternoon that the Russian attacks failed, with heavy losses to the attackers.
The Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily Mail telegraphs: It is reported that the Russians are energetically pushing towards Caernowitz. They have occupied Sadagora. It is reported that 10,000 Austrian prisoners have been taken in the recent battles in the Bukovina and on the Stripsa. Besides a great number of killed were abandoned on the battlefield.
"Austrian and German wounded and prisoners say the Russian artillery is devastating and caused losses aggregating 70,000 to the armies of Generals von Pflanzer and Count von Bothmer."



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W. COUSEL Streetsville

Port Credit
The Council of the Board of Trade met in the club house on Monday night with the Vice President in the chair. The business of the evening was chiefly appointing committees and laying out work for the year.
At the Village Council on Saturday evening an extension of time until Feb. 15th was given to those who have not paid their taxes, with an addition of 6%.
Ice cutting is now in full force on the Credit, several gangs of men having begun Monday morning. The ice is of a good quality and thickness.
There passed away very suddenly on Friday morning, at Lorne Park, an old resident in the person of Mrs. Wilbert Oliphant, after a few days illness.
A lot of sickness is reported around the village, there being scarcely a house without someone down with the cold.
Big preparations are being made for the patriotic concert to be held in the Oddfellows Hall Saturday night. It is hoped there will be a good attendance. Congratulations to Councilor Gordon on the birth of a son.

The patriotic rally held under the auspices of the Peel County War Auxiliary branch here on Friday evening last in the Township Hall was well attended. The President, Mr. H. K. Bowden occupied the chair and excellent addresses were given by Lt. Col. Hamilton, commanding the 126th Battalion, Major Burch, 74th Batt; Lt. Innes, 9th Miss Horse; Capt. Gray, 126th Batt; and Capt. Bird, a returned wounded hero at St. Julien. Selections were also well rendered by Miss Edna Leuty and Sergeant Innes and a recitation by Miss Tolman and a Scottish dance by Miss McConnell made an excellent programme which all enjoyed. The address of Major Burch was particularly good, his historical war references were very effective and the whole address was of a very inspiring nature and listened to with rapt attention by all present. The other addresses were equally good and the appeals made for enlistment were earnest and pointedly strong but owing to the conspicuous absence of those to whom they would apply was effective in only obtaining two recruits and them not from here. The available young men of the locality of which there are many appear to lack the necessary courage to face enlistment for their country's patriotic cause, preferring rather to waste their time rabbit hunting than using their time to advantage on their country's German foe.

Norman McClelland, son of Mr. George McClelland, here, who has been in military training for the past 6 months left on Monday for Kingston with the 34th Toronto Battery, and J. G. Schiller, son of Mrs. D. Schiller, here, has been appointed a Lieutenant in the 86th under Major Heron and will commence his training course Feb. 1st. Evidently there are some of Cooksville best young men who do realize their responsibilities for service and are willing to go and fight for their country's righteous cause.

Subscriptions are being solicited in this locality towards rebuilding the Cooksville Hotel sheds recently destroyed by fire. Mr. Bowers who will allow them to be built on the former site, does not require them for his present business and he is evidently up to those who miss the desired accommodation in the village to help provide them. All traveling the roads admit their necessity and it is hoped they will again be erected.

A grand concert is to be given Friday evening Jan. 21 in Dixie Pres. Church by members of Long Branch Pres. S. School under the auspices of Dixie Pres. S. S. Prior to program which will commence at 8 p. m., tea will be served in basement from 6 to 8 to which all are invited. Admission 10c & 25c. The concert which consists of songs, choruses, recitations, tableaux etc has been given twice before to large and appreciative audiences and will be worth your attendance.

A special meeting of Township council was held here Monday with all members present to take action on the by law to be submitted on hydro radial agreement—also the proposed fixed assessment on the Barberton Mills, \$10,000 for 10 years. After hearing representatives in each case it was resolved to submit both propositions to the ratepayers on Sat. Feb. 12.

From the following circumstances it would appear that one of our 4 passenger jitney cars now in use is not of sufficient strength, viz, when 2 of our well known Auxiliary society ladies causes the car to collapse from a broken axle before even a proposed start is made for Dufferin Races and it was also a recognized fact that though three dollars might be sufficient to attend an auxiliary meeting it would hardly be enough to meet the possible misfortunes of such a contemplated trip.

The Cooksville Agricultural Society held its annual meeting yesterday 19th when there was a good attendance. The Fair will be held Oct. 4th. The financial statement showed a balance of \$1785.33 and the Society gave \$800 to Cooksville and district Patriotic League.

Following are the officers and directors: Pres.—J. Bryans; Vice—W. Pinkney; 2nd Vice—J. Thomson; Sec.—J. K. Morley; Treas.—G. McClelland.
Directors—W. Steen, R. Shook, G. W. Gordon, J. Pickett, W. Baldoock, J. J. Hopkins, J. G. Stewart, R. E. Pallett, J. Curran.
Directresses—Mrs. G. McClelland, Mrs. T. Bryans, Miss M. Allison, Miss Baldoock.

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SPRINGFIELD COUNCIL No. 308, C. O. C. F.
Meets in the Hall at Erindale on the second and last Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren always welcome.
GEO. BURKE O. C. C. H. PAGE Secy.

UNION L. O. L. No. 283.
Meets in their Local Room, Queen St. E. Streetsville, on Thursday or before the full moon every month, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed.
T. M. MCCRACKEN W. M. O. BUTLER Secy.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS
Streetsville Lodge No. 122
Meets in their own Hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. HALEY Noble Grand A. E. POPE Secy.

Court Streetsville No. 1243 I. O. F.
Meets in their own Hall every Wednesday in Hall, Queen Street. Visiting brethren will always receive a cordial welcome.
O. R. CHURCH W. M. C. H. FALCONER Secy.

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GET MY PRICES FOR RAVETROUCHING

NOTE ADDRESS:
WALTER BAILLIES PUMP SHOP
STREETSVILLE
PHONE 63

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Springers & Young Cattle
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10 Springers
20 cows supposed to calve in March and April
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These are a fine lot of cattle and in good condition
If weather is unfavorable sale can be held under cover
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Calves to be cash.
W. A. RUSSELL Auctioneer
W. Switzer, clerk.

Not Charged for Comforts
A report that the soldiers at the front had to buy the Red Cross socks and pay 60 cents a pair for them is quite evidently a pure piece of fiction. Here is what one of the Moss boys says, writing home to his sister:
France, Dec. 11, 1915.
Here we are back in the bush again. Fritz was getting a little to gay, so they had to send the Fifth out to make him behave.
It is still raining, but we are getting used to it now. It has rained steadily for nearly two months and the mud is about a foot deep. It is wonderful how all the boys keep up, as it is almost impossible to keep dry, but we are all doing our best.
The party that said we had to buy socks is very much mistaken. We get a bath about three times a month, a clean suit of underwear, shirt and socks and we do not know where they come from. We were all given a sweater, mitts, gloves, tobacco and cigarettes, which never cost us a cent. Last week there were boxes of cigarettes, candy, kerchiefs, play-cards and pipes sent to us. We do not know where they came from but they were certainly appreciated.

GILBERT FLETCHER
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5th East, 1st Canadian, 2nd Brigade,
A Company, No. 3 Platoon.

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49th Year No. 4

STREETSVILLE, PEEL CO., ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916

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THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

In the Trenches

Roscoe Hollingshead Says this War is No Picnic

On Active Service,
December 31, 1915.
Editor The Review,
Streetsville, Ont.

Dear Sir: Some time ago I promised to send you a little description of things out here, but Jimmie Farrell's letter, which I enjoyed immensely, does not give me room to add much. But I will endeavor to give you an idea of how we are used, and an insight into the way things are run. Although we are not exactly having a picnic, we must express sincere appreciation for the many comforts which are provided by "those at home," and which we enjoy all the more when we received them while under trying circumstances.

It is a most interesting spectacle to see the relief of troops in the trenches. The fresh troops first come along, spick and span, and neat and clean as if on a peace-time church parade. Eagerness and determination are depicted on every countenance, as we all like to have the opportunity of "kicking the Huns." Then along come the "C" and "D" battalions, in a long, thin line, ragged but smiling and happy. No one who has not experienced his turn in the firing line can imagine the terrible strain of a week's almost continuous duty—sentry, listening post, working parties—one after the other, until the new battalion arrives, and they retire for a well-earned rest. I had an erroneous conception of the activity on the firing line corrected on my first trip. Instead of one prolonged battle, I found that days, sometimes weeks, pass without much doing except artillery spasms. When an advance is made we first hammer his first line and reserves and destroy machine guns and then comes the infantry work—and the butchery.

But let us follow the lads who "just came out." A march of a few miles places them in comparative safety from artillery, and a hot bath (in some places we get a swim), and a clean change of clothes makes them new men. After a short rest, during which time he is kept "training," so as to be fit, he is sent back for another spell. Now if this programme were kept up for any length of time Tommy would get considerably fed up with such a monotonous task, so they have arranged for changes every month, when they put him at different jobs along the reserve lines.

The baths are worked very systematically. A company generally goes in at a turn, half a day being allowed for a battalion. As they enter they are given their clean clothes and the old ones are returned to be washed and mended for others following. I suppose the best thing about the bath is that it rids us of those tiny undesirable which are no little discomfort.

Back of the lines we also find the large repair shops, which consist of various branches, each run under the same good management. These are the motor transport shops, aeroplane sheds, saddlery, boot-repairers, tailors, and all the other necessary branches. The hospital authorities also deserve unlimited praise for their efficiency and smartness in moving the wounded. When darkness settles the Red Cross vans steal up to the dressing stations and remove the patients to the waiting hospital trains or to the hospitals, where all minor injuries are treated. A man seriously wounded is sent right to England and it only takes a few hours until he is under the best of professional care in one of the large English hospitals.

When in the trenches we are supplied with long rubber boots, rain coats and sheepskins, and they are valued comforts in the cold and wet. The condition of the trenches is much better than last year, but they are far from comfortable yet. We get substantial food, warm clothes and plenty of smoke, and so it is any wonder that old Fritz wonders why we are so content and cheery?

Now I have sometimes heard of Fritz's trenches, described by some imaginative rascal who never smelt powder, as comfort structures with dugouts, electric lights and warm heaters, but I can assure you that those we have penetrated or captured are in a very different state. In fact many of the Germans are still holding on almost untenable, and although they sometimes, though rarely, have paved floors, our lines are in a much better state—bed as they are!

I don't know whether Fritz is short of shells or saving them up for an attack—maybe both, but one cannot help noticing that he has been very inactive lately except for a few odd duels, heavy at some points. We always give him his own back with interest, but he lets us hammer him now with very little answering.

Well, I hope this is of some interest to you. I send my sincerest wishes for a joyful and prosperous New Year to all my Streetsville friends, remaining, respectfully yours,

R. L. HOLLINGSHEAD, 477419
Royal Canadian Regiment,
Canadian Corps Troops, B.E.F.

Township Convention

Held at Meadowvale Jan. 14—Best in the History of the Association

The forty-fourth annual convention of the T. T. S. S. Association was held at Meadowvale on Friday, Jan. 14th. A large number of delegates from different parts of the township, as well as others, gathered to listen to the different prominent speakers. Mr. J. B. Ross, of Streetsville, president for 1915, occupied the chair.

The morning session was opened by devotional exercises, led by Mr. Dunton, Cooksville.

A round table talk by Rev. J. F. Scott, Streetsville, proved very interesting and instructive and helped to solve many of the problems in Sunday School work.

Afternoon Session
Devotional exercises led by Mr. Patchett, Cooksville. Address of welcome by Mr. W. C. Brown, of Meadowvale, who recalled many reminiscences of bygone days, and pictured the present site of the church in the primeval forest. Mr. Black, of Port Credit, made a very fitting reply. Miss Vic. McCracken, of Meadowvale, rendered a solo, which was well given and well received.

The summary of visitors' reports was given by Mr. Patchett. The discussion on graded lessons led by Mr. Jno. Weylie of Streetsville was very instructive. So many schools are anxious to improve that they listened attentively and drew from Mr. Weylie by their questions the advantage of the graded lessons.

Robert McCulloch was in his usual good form and was listened to attentively while he discussed the subject, "What is wrong with the Church?"

Two points that he emphasized were "Find out and develop your talents" and the responsibility of giving.

Rev. Dr. Pidgeon then spoke on the subject, "Purpose in Teaching." Some of the points he made were, know thyself, know thy audience, adapt yourself to conditions, lack of study, move the duller children to action, train them for service by having organized classes, which gives the scholar so much responsibility. Your teaching will effect your class if in harmony with your living.

Miss Pearson of Meadowvale rendered in her usual good style "Sunset and Evening Star."

Evening Session
Devotional exercises led by Mr. Williamson of Grahamsville. The second item for the evening session was the introduction of President-elect L. Davidson of Meadowvale, who on account of family sickness was unable to be present. Prof. Brown gave a reading which was listened to attentively.

Dr. Pidgeon then spoke on the subject "Spiritual Teaching in the Sunday School."

Mr. J. D. McGregor of Streetsville spoke on patriotism and showed clearly how every able-bodied man should do his duty either on the field of battle or on the wheat fields of the West or the fertile land of Ontario.

The convention will remain bright in the memories of those present, not only on account of the good program, but because of the kind hospitality of the people of Meadowvale.

Annual Meeting Of St. Andrews Church

Presbyterians Have Prosperous Year
Largest Contributions in History of the Church

On Wednesday evening the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church held the eighty-eighth annual meeting, with Rev. J. F. Scott in the chair and Mr. F. Maas acting as secretary.

Reports from the various church societies presented by the officers showed a year of successful and aggressive action throughout the whole church body.

Dr. T. J. Bowie, the treasurer of the congregation, presented an excellent financial statement, showing the church income for 1915 to be the greatest in the history of this well-nigh century old congregation. For his excellent services in securing this unprecedented financial statement, the treasurer was tendered a hearty vote of thanks by the meeting.

At this meeting the Board of Managers was elected as follows: T. Wilson, J. D. Steen, J. R. McMahon, T. A. McClure, A. Stewart. The trustees of church property appointed for the coming term were: J. Weylie, Kenneth Keatherstone, J. R. McIlwrick, J. H. Walker and Fred Maas, while the auditors elected for 1916 were Harold Couss and Gilbert Templeton.

For 1916 the congregation planned even more aggressive action, and it was hoped that individually and collectively the members of the church would respond to the call to do everything possible for King and Country by a hearty and general activity in every branch of the church work.

Streetsville Girl Tells of Experiences in Greece

Interesting Letter from Nurse Susie Beatty Serving in Hospital

Below is a highly interesting letter from Miss Susie Beatty, a St. Catharines lady now in Lemons, Greece, serving as a nurse with the Canadian Army Medical Corps and is stationed at No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital, which has been established to care for the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. It will be observed that although the trip on the steamer, although a hospital ship, was fraught with danger, as the Huns have made an open boast that they will sink them. Miss Beatty's description of the difficulties under which they are laboring will no doubt appeal to the Red Cross and Soldiers' Comforts organizations. There is great need for help here. The complete text of the letter is as follows:

"We arrived safely here at last, though the captain received a telegram that something was going to happen, as it seems the Germans have threatened to get this boat. The Aquatania, sooner or later, as it is the largest afloat and is now turned into a hospital ship. The Germans try to make out they are carrying ammunition just for an excuse. When we arrived it was raining hard, and the whole place was a mass of mud. It was terrible the first few days, rain, snow, cold and wind, the elements did their best to make it uncomfortable for us on landing. We were taken in the ambulance to No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital and had tea and bread and butter and were then shown to our huts, long low green buildings, with made up beds, four in some rooms, two in others.

"We have no home comforts as we had at Cliveden, the floors are cold; bad water brought in in limited supply in pails; candles, small oil stoves, etc., but no complaints. We came gladly as we were badly needed here. "Sunday we lighted our stoves and needed all the heat they gave, and then tried to get things settled, but it was too cold to do much. The wind blew so hard Sunday night I got up and packed my trunk, as it seemed the roof would go off. We then made up our minds to duck under, stay in bed and let things go. Everything was all right in the morning so we got to work again, put in nails to hang our things on and made tables and shelves out of some boxes.

"We then went to a little Greek village and bought some curtain material for the windows, decorated the walls with a few flags, maple leaves, cards, and a few pictures I had of the west, so now it is really lovely and quite Canadian. Now that the weather is more settled we can get out in the day time. The climate is very trying, as the days are hot and the nights cold. We hang our rugs over the windows at night so we are getting things more comfortable.

"This place, like most others, has its beauty spots. The hills rise very high, out over the inlet, and make a beautiful picture as they are reflected in the water, which is so very blue. There are many boats of all descriptions in the bay. The officers often come over here to tea and we are invited back, and it is very interesting to see over those powerful boats.

"There are no trees here of any account. They grow some grapes and an interior class of oranges and lemons. I believe Greek, according to the French dictionary, means thief, and they evidently lived up to it, as all the houses, which are nearly all small stone ones, have solid stone walls around them and the windows and shutters all barred; their gardens are also walled. It is a funny place, all Greeks and Egyptians. They have the historic stone wall in the public square, where they go carrying their terra cotta water pitchers on their shoulders to draw water. The stores are in most unexpected places. You generally go down a step to one side into a small room with its barred window and it is certainly departmental—all sorts of junk, nothing that would inspire you to buy unless you really needed to. They charge most alarming prices and know the English money as well as we do.

"We sisters are allowed to go behind the counters and any place we like to see things. When they have more customers than they can handle they put a board up to keep more from coming in. As a rule they have pails of charcoal for heating, some have quaint little fire places, built half way up in a corner. The ceilings are just boarded and the roofs tiled.

"At one place we were in, an old patriarch was busy making a wooden plough all by hand, just like pictures you might see of them in Bible times. You can see a party of Egyptians any time sitting on the ground while their donkeys are resting. The men all wear their turbans and the regular Turkish trousers, shirts or almost anything they can get on, but no matter how much or little on top of it comes the big blanket they all wear, draped around the head and hanging to the ground; others have them wound round and round their heads

and necks. They are not so particular about their feet, as many go bare-footed or boots and no socks.

"We sometimes stop to look into their houses and they invite us in, but a look is sufficient. They are filthy and dirty. No signs of any health officers here. They do all their work at their front doors and on the street almost as bad as at Naples. Their baby cradles, a sort of sack hammock, hangs from the ceiling by four ropes. We passed a man busy eating rice off his fingers, taken from the hospital garbage. With a smile all over his face he called out, 'Gooda, gooda—enough to make you sick for a week.'

"We saw another old man doing up a queer looking article and the nurse with me said 'What is it?' I jokingly replied, 'An Octopus.' The man hearing us said, 'Yes, Octopus, English no eat! Oh good.'

"A Grecian funeral passed to-day. Just a big lumbering black wagon with 'For Funerals Only' painted on the side, and a blanket covering the corpse. About thirty Grecians walked behind.

"It is so different here from what it was at the Duchess of Connaught Hospital at Cliveden, where we had everything too much; but the pleasure of working is greater here, as we do our best with so little, but feel fully repaid, as the patients are so grateful. My orderly, a minister's son, told me to look out of the window, and then asked if I knew what position the man held who was in front of the hut clearing away a pile of dirt with shovel and borrow. I did not, so he told me he was the head auditor from the Toronto City Hall.

"The orderlies here are all nice fellows, one a lawyer, some bank clerks, one on the staff of a big Chicago paper. We are invited to a Col. Griffin's camp for Dec. 26th, he is a patient here at present. Next week we are going to a concert. It seems strange to hear the same songs sung and whistled here as in Canada. We can hear the pipes at times from the camps near by on the hill. Lord Kitchener was here while we were out in the harbor, but has gone back to England.

"One poor fellow I am nursing has been shot through the lung. He is Irish and one you could do so much for and still there is plenty left undone for lack of time and material. I save my oranges from breakfast for them, as they get no luxuries and the poor fellows are so thankful for what you do.

"I suppose you see plenty of soldier life at home, but very different from here. We saw a regiment coming in here from the Dardanelles to rest. You can tell them a long distance off—perhaps a line of them half a mile long, trudging and stumbling along so different from the fresh soldier; it makes your heart sore to see them.

"As I said before, this is very different style from what we had at the Astor Palace. Cliveden was rich and I might say extravagant compared with Lemons, and this is really where great comfort ought to be given the patients. We are all calling for aid for this hospital. Everything in the way of supplies is needed. Anything is acceptable and appreciated. Pyjamas, wash cloths, bandages, towels, etc. Fancy one towel for forty patients. Some of the patients who were sent on from here to Cliveden while I was there told me of the need, they had no sheets or shirts, and I quite believe it now. Transportation is slow here and we suffer to a great degree from it, so if you could speak to anyone in connection with Red Cross work they might send something here for the poor souls, who would be truly grateful. Have it sent through Miss Plummer or Miss Arnold, anyone there will know their address, and it comes through Field's Comforts instead of Red Cross, getting here much quicker.

"We are all well and happy, trying to do what we can to have some sort of an Xmas for the wounded heroes and orderlies.

"I received my first letter here yesterday and it was welcome. I see it is dated Nov. 1st and reached here Dec. 1st. Such a scramble when our first batch of mail came in."

The writer of the above article is a daughter of the late John I. Beatty of Streetsville.

Mrs. T. K. Beatty, Streetsville, will receive donations of towels and wash cloths and forward them to Miss Beatty at the hospital.

Brampton

Under Masonic auspices the funeral of the late W. H. McFadden, K.C., crown attorney and town clerk took place on Monday to Brampton Cemetery. Impressive services were conducted at the residence and St. Paul's Church. Members of Lions Lodge A.F. & A.M. of which deceased was secretary, was in charge of the ceremony and many brethren from outside lodges were present. The members of the town council and town officials also attended.

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The Green Seal

By CHARLES EDMONDS WALK

Author of "The Silver Blade," "The Paternoster Ruby," "The Time Lock," etc.

CHAPTER XXIII.

We were a cheerful party of three—the aged producer of miracles in ivory, the as yet unidentified chauffeur, and Brice Ferris, Esquire, attorney and counsellor at law. Not a word had any of us uttered since my guide had threatened to bid me goodbye and leave me when I faltered at the automobile door before entering. So when he broke the long silence by addressing the shapeless driver, and the latter grunted an inarticulate reply, I jerked out of a gloomy reverie with a start to listen. Nothing more was said; but I knew that the driver anyhow was not Chinese, and this, for some cause, afforded me a grain of comfort.

Next the machine began to slow down; then it stopped altogether. The motor was killed, and a dead silence rushed down upon us out of the night that was like the smothering folds of a velvet mantle.

The old Chinaman was craning this way and that, as if trying to make out something that lay beyond the sharply defined limits of the headlights' area of illumination. Another subdued curt utterance from him, and the lights were switched off. And then I, too, for the first time in I don't know how many minutes, again took note of my surroundings.

It was the season of the new moon, which, of course, had got hours ago; but the night was one of those transparent, star-lit marvels that are common to California's dry atmosphere, and the landscape lay disclosed in every direction like a vast relief map set in luminous black crystal. Larger objects not in absolute shadow, even when at a distance, could be described with surprising distinctness. But by and by, I perceived that the broken nature of the ground, a clump of agave or Spanish bayonet here and there, a scattered growth of chaparral and poison-oak, an isolated live-oak or outcropping of rock, made of the whole region a checkerboard of sepia blotches where nothing but light itself could have been visible to us. One detail, however, impressed me immediately: we were no longer upon the highway, but upon a dirt road, and no building of any sort was to be seen.

Suddenly the Chinaman leaped to his feet and peered backward, the way we had come. I knew what had startled him. I too had been sensible of the cessation of a faint sound; a sound so thin, so diminished by distance, that only its abrupt discontinuance made it noticeable. But I had heard and recognized its nature. Somewhere, back on the road over which we had come, beyond the range of eyesight or in one of the areas of utter darkness, another automobile had halted, even as ours had.

Then right ahead of us, perhaps a hundred yards, I caught a tiny spark of light. It gleamed a second, like a firefly, then vanished. The chauffeur nudged the Chinaman, who was still standing and looking with fixed attention toward the rear.

"Hey, John," he growled, "the light flashed again—if that's what you were trying to see."

From which I gathered that it had flashed before, probably had been the cause of our stopping.

The Chinaman now opened the door and climbed out upon the road. He went ahead at a trot and presently was swallowed by the gloom where the light had shone.

I had collected a sense of my surroundings, and the instant we stopped became conscious of a tension, an acute feeling of apprehension, as if something had gone amiss that could not be accounted for, or else something unexpected and equally inexplicable was threatening; some danger lurking off there in the dark, that had not yet revealed itself, but which menaced the successful outcome of this midnight adventure. I found myself all at once keyed high with anticipation, and I was correspondingly alert, my receptive faculties keen to record the first premonitory impulse.

The silent chauffeur alone appeared to be unmoved and unconcerned. Yet what ensued during the space of the next two or three seconds was quite as startling, exciting and confusing as if I had been taken altogether unawares. All at once the chauffeur twisted round toward me and whispered a terse command.

"Not a word—not a sound from you—if you want to get out of this alive!"

Now he was kneeling upon his seat while I sat staring at him in silent stupefaction. Simultaneously with the rapidly uttered words he snatched at the bundle of rugs, which shot up from the floor to meet him.

A powerful tug at my feet nearly jerked me from my seat, and when I instinctively tried to move farther away from this alarming, suddenly developed centre of violence, I discovered that my feet not only were bound together, but were made fast to something animate that was tugging away at them in a fashion that made me cling to the top supports for dear life.

Two swift, thudding blows the driver struck with some short instrument. A hollow groan issued from the formless heap of rugs, which at once sank back to the tonneau floor. The tugging at my feet ceased. Hastily the driver rearranged the rugs, and again adjuring me to silence, resumed his place at the steering-wheel and his soundless, motionless attitude.

But caught as I was in such a thrilling situation, I was not to be silenced, though I did follow the other's example to the extent of not raising my voice.

"The devil!" I gasped. "My feet are tied—caught in some sort of snare."

This intelligence apparently was an unwelcome surprise to my companion—for no reason that I could put into words I was accepting him as an ally—for he exclaimed profanely under his breath. He passed an open pocket knife across his shoulder to me.

"Cut the rope," he whispered without turning his head. But for Heaven's sake, act as if you weren't wise to anything that's happening. You're fast to that Chinaman on the floor that I just slugged. Remember—don't let on that you're loose. Quick, now!"

I dove and found the cord. A noose had been laid about my ankles in such a way that my first movement drew it taut. This was severed in a jiffy. I eyed the bundle of rugs askance and moved farther away from it.

"Got a gat?—a gun?" the fellow now flung at me. "You may need it."

I assured him that I had, at the same time transferring the weapon to my overcoat pocket.

Again, and quite irrelevantly, he swore under his breath.

"The dirty Chinks! They've found out in some way that we're being trailed. I'm afraid everything's off unless we can find their hole. It can't be far away. Keep your gun handy, but don't use it unless you have to. Just listen at 'em!" His tone was expressive of profound disgust.

Heaven knows that the meaning of all this was unintelligible to me; but it was clear enough that danger in some guise was imminent and that I was expected to be prepared to meet it. If my enemies' plans were mislaid, the perplexing question ran in my mind, were not my own plans, or any that circumstance might mature for me, being correspondingly advanced?

The man on the front seat quickly disabused me of this idea the instant I voiced it. Said he:

"Our one best bet was to take advantage of the way old Lao played into our hands—Keep still! Listen!" He broke off abruptly.

While events were piling up with such bewildering rapidity in the automobile, something, manifestly had gone wrong off there in the darkness where the Chinaman had disappeared. I could hear voices gabbling excitedly in the high-pitched singsong of the Chinese, although they did seem to be trying to repress their agitation.

"How do you know they've found out something?" I asked. "Do you mean to say you understand what they're talking about?"

"Yep; that's why I'm here"—an answer that only deepened my mystification. "Quiet! Here they come!"

I saw perhaps a half-score shadows rushing toward us. Next instant the old ivory carver was standing upon the running-board and addressing me. The others crowded round the car.

"You get out dis place," he said curtly.

This impertinence served to crystallize all my uncertainties.

"I do—not," I retorted, my hand

Vaseline

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Camphor Ice

Soothes and smooths chapped hands and lips. Keeps the skin soft. Sold in metal boxes and tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere.

Refuse substitutes.

Free booklet on request.



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closing upon the pistol grip, "nor any other, unless you have something better to show me than this gang of cutthroats."

In his eagerness the old rogue laid a skinny claw upon my arm nearest him and gave it an impatient tug. "You hully, you," he snarled. "I no wait."

His barefaced impudence was too much. I jerked the arm free and aimed a smashing blow at him. But he avoided it. He leaped nimbly down and yelled something that seemed to be the signal for bedlam to break loose.

Simultaneously, the motor started with a splutter, all the lights flashed forth, the car leaped forward, and I was struggling with four yellow fiends who had swarmed into the tonneau without pausing to open doors. But I had my pistol out, and though quarters were too close for me to shoot without endangering the only person upon whom I could reasonably count as a friend in this crisis, it proved to be a handy weapon when wielded with the exuberance with which I laid about me.

In the same second I heard the chauffeur's revolver crack three times. Then quite as abruptly as it began my own struggle ended.

The car had turned off the road and was making a wild detour across the rough, broken, stony ground with complete and reckless disregard for any and all obstacles. We in the tonneau were being hurled and catapulted furiously this way and that like so many seeds in a dry, wind-blown pod.

I made a final desperate effort to fling the last of my assailants from me, but a violent lurch brought us to the floor together in a heap.

CHAPTER XXIV.

I am piecing out the details of this part of my narrative with what I learned afterwards; my own immediate concerns were much too pressing and exacting for me to think of what was happening around me, much less have an eye for it.

Anyway, no mere verbal description, however accurate and faithful it may be, can reproduce the thrill of those wild, tense seconds. Since then I have pointed out the route our car took on that memorable night to experienced drivers; not one of them would risk his neck trying to follow it at the slowest possible gait and by daylight. And not one of them believed that I had gone over it at night at high speed, coming out at the end with a perfect score!

And I would not voluntarily repeat the performance.

It was, in all truth, only by a prodigy of manipulation that the car was brought back into the road again, but now facing in the direction opposite to the way we originally had been going. As the brilliant beams from the headlights swung swiftly round, a fleeing Chinaman was outlined for the fraction of a second, and the remarkable man at the wheel took a pot shot at him; with what result the darkness that instantly encompassed the target concealed.

The lights of another automobile were now visible. It had arrived and halted upon the very spot where we had paused, and in a moment I realized that it too must have been a temporary storm-centre of turbulence and excitement. It must have plunged right into the midst of the rascals we left behind.

A man with hair and mustache as grizzled as a badger, with one arm in a sling and a perfectly contented expression irradiating his countenance, was sitting upon a Chinaman who lay face downward in the sand, and calmly puffing a short briar pipe.

In another figure, to my amazement, I recognized Struber. He was standing over two other Chinamen who lay sprawled in the road at one side of the second automobile, and who were going through a series of extraordinary gymnastics. The detective, with derby on the back of his head and hands upon hips, stood panting and surveying this strange spectacle with undisguised delight.

As we stopped close to them, the man seated upon the Chinaman nodded and grinned amiably.

"We bagged three," he announced in a matter-of-fact voice. "How many'd you get?" Then to the prostrate creature beneath him, who had developed fresh signs of protest, he added a curt word or two in Chinese, accompanying it with a cuff upon the head that had an immediate quieting effect.

I gave the man a sharp look, for a white man speaking the Chinese language was strange to me, and here was my second experience of the kind to-night.

Struber drew my attention. "Coma esta, usted?" he hailed me in Spanish. "Either o' these Chinks friends o' yours?"

Regard for his inquiries was swallowed up in curiosity.

"What the deuce does that mean?" I returned, watching the two wrig-

gling forms on the ground. But before he had time to explain I saw and understood.

The queues of the two unfortunates had been passed around a spoke of one of the wheels and the ends tied together.

The captives all at once fell quiet, one regarding Struber with a malignant, murderous look, while the other impassively ignored our presence.

"Funny thing," the detective commented, impersonally eyeing the two, "but it seems to be only the bad 'uns that've kept their pigtails since the new order to cut 'em off has been in force. Blame seldom we pinch a Chink who's trying to sprout a Jim Corbett coiffure—which, take it all 'round, by and large, is a handy thing for us bulls."

My regard, however, had again wandered to the stranger who sat so unconcernedly upon his unusual seat, calmly puffing away at his pipe, and obviously ruminating; but at this juncture the chauffeur of our own car joined Struber and me, and I had my first distinguishing view of him.

(To be continued.)

WORK OF SWISS RED CROSS.

How Prisoners Are Exchanged Between France and Germany.

Madam Bohny, the wife of Col. Bohny, Physician in Chief to the Swiss Red Cross, has written the following account of the manner in which totally incapacitated prisoners of war are exchanged between France and Germany, by way of Switzerland. In one period of two weeks the number of those thus repatriated amounted to over 9,000.

The selection of prisoners to be exchanged was made at Constance on the German frontier, and at Lyon by two doctors belonging to the Swiss Army Medical Corps. The Swiss Red Cross organized two hospital trains, one at each point, to carry the wounded released by the medical examination.

The personnel of each train was composed of a doctor major, in complete command of the train; a doctor captain for medical services exclusively, and a secretary, whose task was to draw up an accurate list of the wounded. The feminine personnel was composed of a nurse in each carriage, or fifteen to every train, under the supervision of a Red Cross matron, who had complete charge of the equipment of the train and the distribution of the presents received at the railway stations.

Meals were arranged for in the following manner: The French received coffee and white bread at Zurich and warm milk at Geneva. The Germans received supper at Geneva and breakfast at Zurich.

Our train was overflowing. No less than 320 severely wounded distributed in 15 cars. Amongst them were madmen, tuberculous sufferers, and many sick whose lives were in hourly danger. The good nurses had certainly work in abundance. As soon as we had crossed the German frontier into Switzerland we were overwhelmed with ovations. A veritable cyclone of gifts fell on our train from station to station. Soon our carriages were transformed into moving gardens, fragrant with flowers. All along the way enthusiastic crowds acclaimed us even in stations where the train did not stop.

Only those provided with a card of admission from the State Department, had the right to enter the train. This privilege was enjoyed principally by members of the various diplomatic bodies and by the Swiss Red Cross. These visitors made themselves useful by distributing gifts and speaking words of consolation to the wounded.

After leaving Geneva the wounded received at Bellegards the first welcome from their compatriots. To the strains of the Marseillaise the train drew slowly into the railway station, which was sumptuously decorated, as on great festival days. The guard presented arms. Handkerchiefs and hats were waved. All voices were mingled in a thunder of patriotic welcome.

It is impossible to describe the reception which we received at Lyon. An innumerable assemblage, officers in resplendent uniforms, high functionaries of category, numerous ladies of the French Red Cross in elegant white costumes, the richly decorated station, all formed a setting of extraordinary brilliance and magnificence.

As soon as the train was emptied of French prisoners of war, it was filled with Germans and proceeded on its way to Switzerland. Every night from station to station were renewed the joyous demonstrations above mentioned, as well as a rain of gifts of every variety. During all these journeys to and fro, animated by an enthusiastic feeling of charity, the inhabitants of the districts through which the train passed flocked to the railway station at no matter what hour of night.

Thus journeyed for three weeks from Constance to Lyon and from Lyon to Constance a whole series of trains, exhibiting always the same spectacle and giving rise to sympathy, the same demonstrations and the same heartfelt welcome, but also affording always the same spectacle of the same misery, of maimed unfortunates, galvanized into a momentary life, by the joy of seeing their native land again.

Once, during this period of lugubrious exchanges, two trains stopped for a moment on opposite tracks in the middle of the night. Heads leaned out of windows. Flowers were thrown from one train to the other. The one train sang the Marseillaise, the other Deutschland über Alles. Then the wheels moved and the trains disappeared in the darkness.

Fresh from the Gardens of the finest Tea-producing country in the world.

"SALADA"

TEA

B 74

Sealed Packets Only.

Try it—it's delicious. BLACK GREEN or MIXED.



Farm Notes.

Sheep are very dainty. Keep the feed troughs clean.

The legumes gather nitrogen from the air for the building up of the soil.

Prevent waste and make every pound of feed bring the best results possible.

Before calving, the cow's food should be reduced in quantity and of a laxative nature.

Fat hens produce fewer eggs and at the same time a large percentage of them are infertile.

Carrots and beets keep better if a little dry sand is put over them. This prevents drying out.

Discard the cow which has failed at the end of the year to pay market price for all the feed she has consumed.

Exercise is an important factor in keeping hens healthy and in laying condition. Scatter all grains in deep litter.

Better have a stable too cool from too many cracks than too close and no fresh air at all. This has proven true in poultry culture.

The production of milk is a great draft on a cow's vitality and she needs to be a rugged animal to endure the strain for a succession of seasons.

Dock the lambs at a week or ten days old. A block, a sharp hatchet, a whack, and it's done. Pull the skin towards the lamb before giving the whack.

In behalf of every living thing, your stock and your family, we plead for a good supply of fresh air, the staff of life. It is free. Make use of it in the barn, the home, day and night.

The milk of cows, goats, mares and camels, is used as an article of food consumption, but in the economy of production cows stand at the head of the list of milk-producing animals.

At the Ohio station, silage produced milk for 68 cents per 100 pounds and butter fat at thirteen cents per pound. The grain ration produced milk at \$1.05 per 100 pounds and butter fat for 22 cents a pound.

Have little bedding in the pen at farrowing. Wait until the pigs get large enough to take care of themselves before bedding heavily. Have the pen dry and clean and keep it thus. Make liberal use of the well-known disinfectants. Prevention is cheaper than cure.

Caring for the Colt in Winter.

As the pastures dry up and winter approaches, the question of how to care for the growing colt through the winter confronts the farmer. Many colts will be taken from pasture with a goodly store of fat only to be turned out to a straw pile for feed and shelter, and will come out next spring lighter in weight than they are in the fall. On the other hand, not a few colts may be ruined by heavy feeding in stalls, where they cannot take exercise.

The ideal shelter for colts is a tightly built shed, open to the south, where the animals may go in and out at their own pleasure, and where they may have the run of a good big field for exercise. Idle farm horses can best be sheltered in the same way. A dry bed and protection from cold winds and rain is all that is needed.

Two parts of oats (preferably crushed) and one part of bran, makes a very suitable feed for growing colts. In cold weather a little corn may be added not to exceed 25 per cent. of the ration. If clover or alfalfa is used as half of the roughage ration, no oil meal will be needed, but if the roughage consists of wild hay or stover, about eight per cent. of oil meal should be added to the grain ration. Where oats are high in price and barley is plentiful, a ration of crushed barley 60 per cent., bran 30 per cent., and oil meal ten per cent., should give good results.

Sunflowers for Poultry.

This feed for chickens is not valued as it should be. It is easily grown and very productive of seed.

In the winter and spring it increases laying to a marked degree. One-fourth of an acre will give feed for a large flock the season through. Some plant the Mammoth Russian variety. It will grow even under great neglect, and a little attention makes it very productive.

The seed finds a ready market in the States at five or six cents a pound, for use by poultry men.

The plant thrives best on sandy soil, and the cultivation is similar to that of corn. Birds begin picking out the seed before ripe. On a small scale one can prevent this by covering the heads with mosquito netting.

When the seeds begin to drop, the head should be cut and hung in a dry place; never put in a heap after cutting.

Keeps Hogs Well.

Less grain, more pasture, less confinement and more exercise in the pure air of the alfalfa, clover or bluegrass fields will tone up the system so that disease is not readily contracted. Yet with the best of care and feed new forms of disease appear to baffles, and when it comes, it is not safe to dally with it, especially if it seems infectious. Letting sick hogs have the run of the herd is sure to spread disease, therefore, it is a safe rule to lose no time in removing the first sick hog to some remote lot where it cannot infect the herd as its disease progresses.

A Well-Braced Gate.

Nothing more surely gives a farm a rundown appearance than sagging, poorly constructed gates. A little more care when building the gate will save time, money and labor, and greatly improve the looks of the place.

AN IDEAL TONIC

When your head is dull and heavy, your tongue furred, and you feel done-up and good for nothing, without knowing what is really the matter with you, probably all that is needed to restore you to health and vigor is a few doses of a reliable

digestive tonic and stomachic remedy such as Mother Seigel's Syrup. Take it after each meal for a few days and note how beneficial is its action upon the stomach, liver and bowels—how it restores tone and healthy activity to these important organs, and by so doing enables you to gain new stores of vigor, vitality and health.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The new 1.00 size contains three times as much as the trial size sold at 50c per bottle.

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER

You know that when you sell or buy through the sales you have about one chance in fifty to escape sale stable distemper. "SPOON'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive, no matter how they are "exposed." SPOON'S is sold by all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.

SPOON MEDICAL CO. Chemists and Bacteriologists, Oshkosh, Wis., U.S.A.



RHEUMATISM
STIFF JOINTS
SPRAINS

Does Pain Interfere?
There is a remedy
Sloan's Liniment

Read this unsolicited grateful testimony—
Not long ago my left knee became lame and sore. It pained me many restless nights. So serious did it become that I was forced to consider giving up my work when I chanced to think of Sloan's Liniment. Let me say—less than one bottle fixed me up.
Chas. C. Campbell, Florence, Tex.

THE AGONIES OF NEURALGIA

A Nerve Trouble, Always Due to Weak, Watery Blood.

Only those who have been attacked with neuralgia can form the faintest idea of what its victims suffer. A tingling of the tender skin, a sharp sudden stab from some angry nerve; then piercing paroxysms of pain—that is neuralgia. The cause of the trouble is disordered nerves, due to weak, watery blood. The cure is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which make new, rich, red blood, and thus soothe and strengthen the disordered nerves and cure neuralgia. Mr. Louis Martin, Mildmay, Ont., says:—"I am writing to let you know the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been to me. Two years ago I was a physical wreck. My nerves were all unstrung and I suffered tortures from neuralgia, in the head and throughout the nervous system generally. I was almost unfit for work, and only managed to get along with the greatest difficulty. I doctored for about five months, and in this time took over forty dollars worth of medicine without any benefit. More, I was actually growing worse, and finally had to take to my bed. My nerves got so bad that I could not turn over in bed without help, and the pain was something awful. As I am a farmer, you can easily see that necessary work was being neglected, so I sent for a brother who was in Alberta, to come and take charge of the work. When my brother arrived he at once urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, telling me of some cures that had come under his observation. I got half a dozen boxes, and before they were all gone there was no doubt they were helping me. Altogether I used nine boxes of the Pills, and by that time I was a well man, and it is impossible to say how thankful I was for my release from pain."

SOLDIERS' LINGO.

Battlefield Slang Used in the Great War.

The British soldier, in his fondness for slang, calls all shells "souvenirs." But these "souvenirs," says The New York Times, are divided into "will-o'-the-wisps," "humming birds," "Sighing Sarahs," and "porridge pots." "Woolly Marias" are shells that burst in puffs of white, woolly smoke. "Baby" and "mother" are types of British guns. Bullets are "haricot beans." The emergency ration is known as the "imaginary ration," and barbed-wire entanglements are "fly traps" and "spiders' webs." A battle is a "show," and an important battle is a "picture show." To be captured is to be "scuttled," to be wounded is to be "washed out," and to be killed is to be "put in a bag."

The German soldiers call bomb-dropping from an aeroplane "laying eggs." The pilot of the plane is always called "Emil" or "Heinrich," and the observer "Franz." From the observer's nickname the soldiers have coined the verb "franz," to make a military observation, and another, "verfranz," to observe mistakenly or carelessly. The enemy's projectiles they call "woolly bears," or "Rowdy Henrys," or "trailer wagons"; and if they are shrapnel, they are known as "sprinkling cans."

NO "FRILLS"

Just a Statement About Food. Sometimes a good, healthy commercial traveller suffers from poorly selected food and is lucky if he learns that Grape-Nuts food will put him right.

A travelling man writes: "About a year ago my stomach got in a bad way. I had a headache most of the time and suffered misery. For several months I ran down until I lost about 70 pounds in weight and finally had to give up a good position and go home. Any food that I might use seemed to nauseate me."

"My wife, hardly knowing what to do, one day brought home a package of Grape-Nuts food and coaxed me to try it. I told her it was no use, but finally, to humor her, I tried a little. It just struck my taste. It was the first food that I had eaten in nearly a year that did not cause any suffering."

"Well, to make a long story short, I began to improve, and stuck to Grape-Nuts. I went up from 135 pounds in December to 194 pounds the following October."

"My brain is clear, blood all right and appetite too much for any man's pocketbook. In fact, I am thoroughly made over, and owe it all to Grape-Nuts. I talk so much about what Grape-Nuts will do that some of the men on the road nicknamed me 'Grape-Nuts,' but I stand to-day a healthy, rosy-cheeked man—a pretty good example of what the right kind of food will do."

"You can publish this if you want to. It is a true statement without any frills."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Never read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

A PICTURE OF WAR.

A Traveller Describes Devastated Serbia.

Conditions in invaded Serbia are described in the London press by Colonel Govaars, of the Salvation Army, who has just completed a six months' tour of that country in the interests of his organization. The country he speaks of lies in the northwest, from which the Austrians were driven out in their first invasion.

One village, which a year ago had 2,300 inhabitants and 350 houses now has 1,100 inhabitants and only 126 whole houses, according to Colonel Govaars. Of the other houses, 90 were destroyed and 134 so badly damaged as to be uninhabitable. Even those surviving had to be considerably patched up. This village had formerly more than 1,000 draught oxen. Now there are two. Out of 2,000 cows only 14 remain and 27 sheep and goats have to make up for 3,200 or more. There were formerly 70,000 chickens and 17,000 pigs, but only a dozen or so now take their place.

In this same community, said Colonel Govaars, 46 families were wiped out, and families formerly consisting of 30 or 40 members are now represented by one or two. The colonel met a widow who was the sole survivor of a family of 28. When the Austrians occupied the place many civilians were killed in the shelling, others were taken away as prisoners, and an epidemic swept away 305 of the refugees who returned after the Austrian occupation.

"When I reached the district," he continued, "the people were living on corn meal and unripe fruit, chiefly plums. No other food was obtainable, except by the few who lived near military posts and could depend on the charity of the soldiers."

"In another village I met the case of a woman whose husband had been killed in battle while starvation and disease left her only one child out of seven. Another woman I talked with was the sole survivor of a family of eleven. I passed deserted houses, and when I asked what had become of the people, I heard but the one answer, 'Died out.' Miles and miles of rich land lie absolutely waste, covered with weeds and thistles. The great plum orchards of the district were bearing fruit at the time of my visit, but there was no one to pick and dry it. Formerly the farmers used to distil plum brandy on their premises, but all of the copper stills were taken away by the invaders. There was no labor and no means of transportation."

"In another village I stood on the ruins of a farmhouse in which 109 persons had been burned alive. Their bones were collected and buried in a hillside nearby. In one pit the bodies of 90 civilians had been thrown and buried."

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN

Mrs. Geo. Huffman, Willington, Ont., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and can recommend them as a wonderful medicine for children. I am the mother of five and have used no other medicine for any of them." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing of the Tablets. That is why once a mother has used them for her little ones she would use nothing else. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A COLD CURE THAT CURES.

May Come In Handy This Treacherous Wintry Weather.

"I've cured my cold," he said. "I'll tell you how I did it. The information ought to come in handy this treacherous weather."

"I boiled a quart of wormwood and horehound together and drank it hot. Then I took two pills, and put one kind of plaster on my chest, another kind on my back and a third kind under each arm."

"Thanks to my governor's advice, I had sense enough to clap a mustard plaster on my stomach also, and to sleep with red-hot bricks at my feet."

"An old lady brought me a bottle of goose oil and showed me how to take it—you suck it, you know, off a quill. My uncle from the country turned up with a bundle of herbs; these herbs made a tea that I took a cup of every half hour. On a cousin's advice I got outside an enormous dose of salts."

"My wife got me to take three pills of her own make—they were brown, bitter and about the size of eggs. They did me good, too."

"The crisis was now reached, and I retired to my bedroom. There, after tossing off a pint of tar balsam, I swallowed my nose, steamed my legs in a alcohol bath and took large doses of hot rum, spearmint tea and castor oil, which were severally recommended by a sea captain, my minister and my grocer. Then I took seven different kinds of pills, wrapped round my neck an old stocking of my wife's soaked in hot vinegar and salt and got into bed."

"As I dozed off they burned feathers on a shovel before me."

"That completed the cure. I am now well. I recommend this simple cure to cold sufferers."

Farmer's Wife—"Are you the same man who ate my apple pastry last week?" Laborer—"No, mum, I'll never be the same man again."

GERMANS SICK OF WAR.

Men in the Trenches Are Now Ardent Peace Advocates.

Mr. Romaine Roland of Vienna, who is a strong advocate of peace, contributes a letter to the Semaine Littéraire from a German soldier who is fighting in the trenches in northern France.

"My whole experience at the front," the letter says, "and everything I hear and see in these trenches strengthens my conviction that every man who has anything to do with this war is sick and tired of it. My only wish is to be able to return home and never again have any part in warfare. I can assure you now that the fighting men here to-day are the peace advocates of the future and of peace at any price. All these men who were so enthusiastic to go to the front sincerely hope and pray that they will not live to see another war on this earth, and that their children's children will be spared such horrors in their lives. It is for this reason that these tired, worn-out and disgusted soldiers are willing to continue fighting until a lasting peace is declared."

She Gives Them All the Credit

Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Her Well.

Miss Gertie Newman, After Two Years' Suffering, Tells How She Found a Complete Cure.

Boy's Cove, Notre Dame Bay, Nfld., Jan. 24th (Special).—"After two years of weakness and suffering I am again in perfect health and I give all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

That is the statement made by Miss Gertie M. Newman, an estimable young lady living here. She is so overjoyed at her recovery that she wants all suffering women to know how she found her cure.

"I had a cold to start with," Miss Newman continues, "and then things just seemed to go from bad to worse. My back ached, I had cramps in my muscles, and I suffered from headaches. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, my eyes were puffed and swollen and I perspired freely with the least exertion. I was always irritable and in the mornings I had a bitter taste in my mouth."

"Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to give them a trial. I took a dozen boxes in all, and you can see how they helped me. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all suffering women."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are suffering woman's best friend.

"HUNGRY ALL DAY LONG."

Berliner Zeitung Reveals German's Distress.

Despite the assertions made in the Reichstag that food is ample and starvation in Germany is impossible, the Berliner Zeitung says: "It is difficult to imagine that things could grow worse just now without some crowning disaster. The masses of the people are hungry all day long, many articles of food having reached a price wholly beyond the reach of the families of the working class. Hunger renders the people sullen and deprives them of all joy in victories, though all the bells are ringing and flags wave. The children are underfed, pale and wan, looking like faded flowers. The extent to which the fall in the birth rate occupies the attention of the Government was shown at the meeting of the People's Welfare Association at Berlin. In the meantime we are informed that the military authorities have forbidden meetings convened to discuss the dearth of living."

"For the midday meal," the Vorwarts says, "one must not arrange matters according to his wish, taste or habit, but must select those foods which are most cheaply obtained. You are advised to hold over water in which sausages have been boiled, which is described as an extraordinarily nutritious fluid, rich in potatoes. This fluid with plain boiled potatoes is enough for an entire meal."

Why Roman Meal is Best for Your Child

The intestinal muscles must have waste to properly develop. The growing muscles and organs must have abundant nutrition. The teeth and bones, nerves, muscles, organs, and blood must all have abundant inorganic salts. Roman Meal is filled with branny waste which gives the intestinal muscles exercise; preventing constipation and indigestion. It has more inorganic salts than any other known food. It's the most nutritious food sold. Ask your doctor. Do not stir Roman Meal Porridge. At grocers, 10c and 25c.

Roman Meal is made by Roman Meal Co., Toronto, and your grocer can procure it from any wholesaler.

Not Afraid.

Employer—"Well, what did he say when you called to collect that bill?"

Clerk—"That he would break every bone in my body and pitch me out of the window if I showed my face there again."

Employer—"Then go back at once and tell him he can't frighten me by his violence."

Minard's Liniment Cures Coughs in Cows

Silent watches of the night are those we forget to wind.

Is Your House a Home—or is it a collection of brick walls, carpets, chairs and tapestries? Make it a home by serving for breakfast Shredded Wheat, the food of health and strength. Being ready-cooked it is so easy to prepare a delicious meal with Shredded Wheat in a few minutes. Contains all the goodness of the whole wheat—better than porridges for children or grown-ups. Made in Canada.



From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S GREEN SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to All True Irishmen.

Over 100,000 men from the Emerald Isle have joined the colors.

Mrs. Ellen Farrey was knocked down by a train near Dromore and killed. Four of her sons are now in the trenches in France.

Belfast Central Mission has organized a scheme for ministering to the needs of soldiers' children, whose fathers are on active service.

Sir Charles Cameron, head of the Dublin Public Health Department, reports that 28 deaths from measles have occurred in Dublin during the past four weeks.

At the half yearly meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland in Dublin, it was announced that out of the 80 solicitors practising 59 had joined the forces.

Omagh Rural Council have received many complaints as to a sewer in Carrickmore which has caused a great outbreak of disease. Dr. Hunter was instructed to report on it.

In opening the Ulster Winter Asizes at Belfast, Mr. Justice Kenny said that good order prevails throughout the north of Ireland, and general criminality has declined.

A notice has been issued by Major-Gen. L. B. Friend, commanding the troops in Ireland, to Irish gunsmiths, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of firearms or ammunition in Ireland without his consent.

The Donegal County Council at a recent meeting took no action in connection with a communication from the Lord Mayor of Belfast appealing for the council's support and co-operation in regard to recruiting.

An alarming explosion took place in Dublin when a sub-station for the electric lighting of the district situated at the corner of Forbes Street, was blown up and completely destroyed. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marlin Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort.

Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marlin Eye Remedy Tubes 25c. For Sale at the Eye Free Press Druggists or Marlin Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

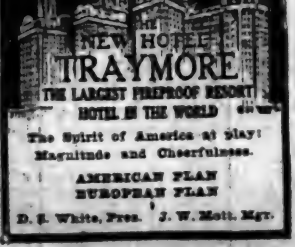
Feel Better Filled.

"Mamma, I've got a stomach ache," said Nellie Blyth, aged six. "That's because you have been without lunch. Your stomach is empty. You would feel better if you had something in it." That afternoon the minister called, and in course of conversation remarked that he had been suffering all day with a severe headache. "That's because it's empty," said Nellie. "You'd feel better if you had something in it."

ABSORBINE

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Cuts, Filled Tendons, Sores, Burns, Bruises or Strains, Stops Sprain Lameness, Always Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$1.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 M free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for making an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.00 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 510 Lyndale Bldg., Montreal, Can.



The Spirit of America at play: Marlin and Chatterbox.

AMERICAN PLAN EUROPEAN PLAN D. J. White, Pres. J. W. Mott, Mgr.

MARY, THE TRENCH COW.

Has Supplied Milk to Men on Section of the Front.

The Rev. G. H. Donald, in a letter to the congregation of the West Parish Church, Aberdeen, published in the Aberdeen Free Press, says:

"I was walking up a trench for the first time with the signalling officer, and as we trudged along sniffing the air I said to him, 'Hello, there's a cow here!' We very soon found the cow in a dug-out all its own with the superscription, 'Mary' and the little rhyme about the 'crumpled horn' and a 'dug-out that the French had built'."

"This cow is entered in the books as a 'trench store' and has supplied us with excellent milk. She has been well fed and well tended. Ration biscuits and grass are her staple food. A soldier farm-boy lovingly tends her, and a sentry is set over her while she feeds on the precious grass plot at the edge of the wood lest some marauding villain from the next battalion should covet her."

"She's the picture of content, and the other day a shell burst twenty-five yards from her dug-out and ruined it with bullets and mud."

TO SAVE EYES

Is the Object of This Free Prescription—Try It If Your Eyes Give You Trouble.

Thousands of people suffer from eye troubles because they do not know what to do. They know some good home remedy for every other minor ailment, but none for their eye troubles. They neglect their eyes, because the trouble is not sufficient to drive them to an eye specialist, who would, anyway, charge them a heavy fee. As a last resort they go to an optician or to the five and ten-cent store, and oftentimes get glasses that they do not need, or which, after being used a few months, do their eyes more injury than good.

Here is a simple prescription that every one should use: 5 grains Bon-Opto, 2 ounces water. Use three or four times a day to bathe the eyes. This prescription and the simple Bon-Opto system keeps the eyes clean, sharpens the vision and quickly overcomes inflammation and irritation; weak, watery overworked, tired eyes and other similar troubles are greatly benefited and oftentimes cured by its use. Many reports show that wearers of glasses have discarded them after a few weeks' use. It is good for the eyes, and contains no ingredient which would injure the most sensitive eyes of an infant or the aged. Try it, and know for once what real eye comfort is. If your own drug-gist cannot fill this prescription, send \$1 to the Valmar Drug Co., Toronto, for a complete Bon-Opto Home Treatment outfit—tablets and all.

When He Married.

Robert Lowe, the great English Commoner, was exceedingly sarcastic and frequently ungentle. Upon the occasion of a well-known wedding he began to descant on the absurdities of the marriage service. "When I married," he said, "all the worldly goods with which I endowed my wife might have been carried in a bundle over my shoulder." "Ah! but there was your great intellect." "Well, I certainly did not endow you with that, dear," was the rejoinder.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the Best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly, J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

So Flat.

Little Boy—"Didn't you get wounded at all?"

Soldier—"No, not at all."

Little Boy—"Not even a slight wound?"

Soldier—"Not even a scratch."

Little Boy—"Why, you might just as well have stayed at home."

SPEND THE WINTER IN CALIFORNIA

Round trip Winter Tourist tickets on sale daily to California via variable direct and scenic routes.

Four fast modern trains leave Chicago daily from the most modern railway terminal in the world. Overland Limited (Extra Fare) leaves 7:00 P.M. Los Angeles Limited—direct to Southern California—leaves 10:00 P.M. San Francisco Limited leaves 10:00 P.M. California Mail leaves 10:45 P.M. Let us help you plan an attractive trip. Booklets, giving full particulars, mailed on application to B. H. Bennett, G.A., Chicago & North Western Ry., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Man's Inconsistency.

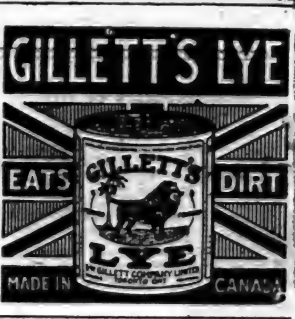
Bride—"There, I knew how it would be. We have not been married a month, and already you have ceased to care for me." Young husband—"Why, my love, what can you be thinking of? You are dearer to me than ever." "It isn't so; I know it isn't. You took meals at our house lots of times before we were married, and you scarcely touched anything. Ma said she knew you were truly in love because you had no appetite." "Of course, dear, but—" "And now you are actually complaining just because I forgot to get anything for breakfast."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Why So?

"Oh, yes, we are engaged to be married next spring. But I fear she has not that utter confidence in me that comes with perfect love." "Why so?" "Well, when a fellow looks back—as fellows in love naturally will, you know—and sees her testing the diamond in her engagement ring on the window-pane, don't you think he has good cause to feel a bit dubious?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.



More to See.

Gosling—"Hullo, old man, how are you? I haven't seen much of you lately."

Maddox—"You have seen more of me than I have of you."

Gosling—"How do you make that out?"

Maddox—"Well, I'm much bigger than you."

Minard's Liniment Cures: Diphtheria.

Youth is going to do things tomorrow that old age didn't do yesterday.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS—ALL SIZES—STOCK, Grain, Dairy or Fruit. When you want to buy write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES

And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S. 118 West 31st Street, New York

EASYSET

THE SALESMAN THAT WORKS EVERY DAY and night during the year. Send for catalog.

J. ST. CLAIR CO., Ltd., Toronto

27 Toronto Arcade, - Toronto

DIRK'S RED MITE KILLER

One application KILLS all Mites and prevents their re-appearance during the season. Keeps fowls free from body lice. Makes scaly legs bright and clean. Keeps hard, pastry and sweets free from ants. Bedbugs will give no trouble where used. Write today for special trial price. Booklet free.

Marshall & Marshall, Niagara Falls, Ont. Distributors for Canada.

The MINNEAPOLIS HEAT REGULATOR

THE STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS

Temperature Right, Day and Night. Saves Fuel. Starts Fire Before You Awake. Is Automatic. Send for Catalog "T"

H. J. ST. CLAIR CO., Limited, 27 Toronto Arcade, TORONTO, - ONT.

BERMUDA

The Ideal Winter Resort

Beautiful Drives, Saddle Riding, Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Fishing and Sea Bathing. Present Garrison of the Ottawa (5th) Regiment.

Princess Hotel

Is open from DECEMBER to MAY

Situated on the Harbor of Hamilton. Accommodates 400. Rates: \$25 per week and upward.

HOWE & TWOROGGER, Managers

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

Bermuda is reached by the steamers of the Quebec & N. S. Co., 32 Broadway, New York.

Good Looking Harness

Stays good looking—and old harness looks like new when you give it regular applications of

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Prevents cracking. Puts life into the harness. Makes it strong, pliable, lasts longer. One application will convince you.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Company Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

ED. 7. ISSUE 6-16.

Read a second time this 24th day of January 1916

Read a third time and finally passed the day of after being approved of by the electors.

REEVE
CLERK

NOTICE

Take notice that foregoing is a true copy of a proposed By-law, of the Corporation of the Township of Toronto which will be submitted to the Municipal electors on money by-laws to be held on

SATURDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Notice is further given that Saturday, the fifth day of February, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Municipal Hall, Cookeville, is the time and place which has been fixed for the appointment of persons to attend at the various polling places, and at the final summing up of the votes by the clerk, on behalf of persons interested in and promoting or opposing the passage of the said By-law.

Notice is further given that a tenant whose lease extends for the time for which the debt is to be created; viz: ten years, and who has by such lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property of which he is tenant shall if he or she make and file with the clerk of the municipality, not later than the 2nd day of February, 1916, being the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act stating, to be entitled to have his or her name entered on the list of voters entitled to vote on the said by-law.

Notice is further given that if the amount of the debt is obtained thereto the said by-law will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the Township of Toronto, at the final summing up of the vote, from the 20th day of February, being the date of the first publication of this notice.

Notice is further given that where a nominee is entitled to appoint a nominee to vote on its behalf it shall not later than the tenth day before the date appointed for taking the vote file with the clerk of the municipality an appointment in writing of a person to vote as a nominee and on its behalf.

Dated at Clerk's office, Cookeville, 11th day of January A. D. 1916

CHAS. H. GILL,
Clerk of the said Municipality.

Letter From England

Leslie Hollingshead Writes About Camp Life on the Old Sod

Hazeley Down Camp,
Winchester, Eng.,
Dec 30, 1915.

Dear Editor:—

The festivities of Xmas over, we are now preparing to settle down to serious business. The holiday was very unreasonable, as we hoped for a bit of snow and got rain instead, accompanied by a very high wind. The evening of the 24th was declared a period of general leave for all but the duty men, and was spent by most of the men in the ancient and interesting city of Winchester. The soldiers, and especially the Colonial soldiers, owe a great debt of gratitude to the ladies of the city, whose hospitality has helped to make our sojourn in England a pleasant one. Many of the churches keep "open house" for the lads in khaki every evening, providing free stationery, games and music, and "eats" at astonishingly low prices. Sundays there are special services for us, with tea (free) afterwards. I attended such a meeting recently at a Baptist Church, whose pastor was once a resident of New Brunswick. The service was delightfully informal, and we were all very soon at our ease and acquainted. After the meeting we adjourned to tea, and then (horrors!) we lit up our smokes and were absolutely happy! You could tell we were happy by the way we joined in a general song service. The Rev. Mr. Edgerton in a chat with us explained that it was their policy to make the men feel thoroughly at home—hence the smoke. We could hardly restrain a smile as we thought of the stir it would make in a church at home if such wickedness were permitted. Surely the men could go to a saloon if they must smoke! Yes, they could, truly, and for that very reason it was necessary to keep them from the saloon. It was a case of choosing the least of two evils (if smoking is an evil.)

Another variety of Soldiers' Club, conducted by volunteers, and maintained by subscriptions of the generous. No person in these establishments receives any remuneration and the sacrifice they are making is the first thing that impressed us. From 4 to 5 p.m. the young ladies cook and serve refreshments, (at cost), and exert themselves to the utmost to entertain the crowds with music. Each club has a quiet writing and reading room, and an apartment for billiards, chess and checkers. In one place where we have spent many happy evenings the staff has fed and amused over 150,000 soldiers since the beginning of the war. Who shall thank these good Samaritans for their work? We try in a feeble way to tell them we appreciate it all; but they are very modest about it.

Christmas day was a memorable one in our favorite resort—the West Gate Club. There was first of all a generous tea, with a masterpiece of the cook's art (Xmas pudding) for dessert. Having thus put everybody in good humor the committee started a grand concert of an impromptu nature, and volunteers were plentiful as flowers in May—so there was no dearth of music of the best. "Carols we had, too, new to some of us, but good to listen to. We had the well-est parlor games, played with the best of school children at a public school, and there were dainties passed around continually.

We broke up at 3.30, and returned to our muddy camps, to dream of Xmas days in another land whose loved ones were thinking of us. We thought, too, of a line we read in the Good Book—"I was a stranger and ye took me in."

Yours truly,
Pte. F. L. Hollingshead.

166793, R. Co.,
2nd Canadian Mounted Battalion,
Massey Down Camp,
Winchester,
England.

YOU Can Always Rely on Getting the BEST Goods

Obtainable

At the Lowest Price

-AT-

Falconer's

WHY LOOK ELSEWHERE?

Streetsville Planing Mill

JOS. PHAIR, Prop.

Best facilities in the county
of Peel for the erection and
completion of Frame & Brick
Houses, Barns, Etc.

Lumber of all kinds—either
Rough or Planed—for sale;
also No. 1 and No. 2 Shingles

Estimates given on large
or small contracts.

Streetsville LIVERY

Single or double rigs
Pianos and Furniture moved
Agency for A. B. Greer's
and Barrie carriages.

C. G. QUENNEL

PIPES CIGARS and Tobacco

Our Specialty

Give Us a Call
When You Want a Shave
or Haircut

C. E. DARKER

Barber - Tobaccoist
Streetsville

Streetsville Public Library

Open Monday and Friday from 9 to 12
a. m. only.
Open all other days from 9 to 12, 3 to 5
and 7 to 9.

The Streetsville Review

And Port Credit Herald
Published every Thursday evening at
Streetsville Ont.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
\$1.50 a year; or if paid strictly in
advance \$1.00 year; 50c a year extra
to United States
ADVERTISING RATES
Legal notices, by laws, sales ordered
by law etc. 8 cents per line for the first
insertion and 4 cents per line for each
subsequent insertion. Local notices
5 cents per line each insertion. Con-
tract rates on application. No free
advertising.
Small Ads—1 inch space, or less—
Articles for sale or exchange, Lost
Found, Wanted, etc.—25c a week—cash
with order
Copy for change of ads. must be left
at the office by Monday night.
O. H. GEORGE
Editor & Proprietor

Thursday, Jan. 27, 1916

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The many friends of Mr. J. J. Mahaffy,
who for many years practised law in
this burg will be pleased to know that
he has been appointed Judge of the
District of Red Deer, Alberta. Red Deer
is a town of 4000 and midway between
Calgary and Edmonton. While residing
here Jeff held the position of Clerk and
Treasurer of this village. Mr. W. Taylor
had a long and interesting letter from
Mr. Mahaffy a few days ago.
Mr. Arthur Norrington has received
word from the Canadian Grocer that he
has been awarded a "runner-up" prize
in the Christmas window competition.
The display was mentioned by the
judges as a particularly good one, but
owing to a blur on the picture they were
unable to make out the design. In this
contest the judges make their decision
on the photograph, not on the window.
Mr. Norrington also got runners-up
prize at Milton a year ago. Considering
that he had to compete with towns with
a population up to 10,000 he must have
had a very good display.
Remember the meeting in the interest
of "Community Work" in St. Andrews
Church tomorrow evening Jan. 28th.
Mr. McLaren is one of the best speakers
in Ontario and you will be delighted
with his remarks. An effort is being
made to start a Community League in
the village.

Mr. Stark is quite enthusiastic over
the Short Course in Domestic Science
which begins here next Monday. Many
girls have signed up and its not too late
to join yet. Ring up Mrs. D. Lindsay
for particulars. The class cannot be
too big. The course will do you good.

If you have not dealt at Falconer's
give us a trial order or have us call for
your order.

Mr. F. J. Haddell of Parry Sound has
purchased a 100 Acre Farm in Nassau
ways Township from D. Wesley Coxe.
Sale was made by J. A. Willoughby of
Georgetown.

Mr. John James Carnahan of Acton
has purchased a 175 acre farm in Erie
Township being lot 9 in the 6th con and
known as the William Thompson farm.
Sale was made by J. A. Willoughby
Georgetown.

If you have any desire for better service
entrust your business with Falconer.
We have the goods you want.

Falconer's prices are always the lowest
for the best goods

Messrs. W. Couss, T. H. Goodison, Jno
W. Clarke and F. Vansinkel represented
River Park Masonic Lodge at the funeral
of the late Mr. W. H. McFadden K. C. at
Brampton on Monday

The funeral of the late Silas Duntou
of Toronto took place to Britannia ceme-
tery on Tuesday.

Peel County Council is in
session this week. Guy Bell, Chingua
coussy, is the new Warden. Streetsville
is not represented because the election
of the Reeve was upset.

Who will be elected to fill the vacant
office of Reeve? Some think that Dr.
Bowie ought to be re-elected by acclama-
tion, but others don't. However there
is going to be a contest and we would
advise the doctor to engage about six
automobiles for Feb. 7th—9 a. m. to 5
p. m.

The 84th annual report of the Bank of
Nova Scotia shows that this institution's
reputation for exceptional strength has
been fully maintained during the past
year. Its total assets are now well over
\$100,000,000, making it in point of size
the fourth largest bank in Canada. The
outstanding feature of the report however
is the large amount of cash which alone
would be sufficient to liquidate 20 per
cent of the liabilities to the public, and
there is a correspondingly large amount
of other immediately available assets.
These facts considered in conjunction
with the large reserve fund of \$12,000,000,
as compared with the capital of
\$8,500,000, indicate that The Bank of
Nova Scotia is in an exceedingly strong
position from the stand point of deposit
or shareholder alike.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, Teacher of St.
Andrews Bible Class, challenges Mr. J.
W. Stark of the Dept. of Agriculture, to a
debate on this subject: "Resolved that
Canada should grant full franchise to all
women over 21; also the right to sit in
Municipal Councils, the Legislature and
House of Commons. The question to
be debated by young ladies from Mr.
McGregor's Bible Class and young men
from Mr. Stark's Agr. Class. Debate
to be held on Monday, Feb. 14. Silver
collection for Red Cross fund

Real Estate

Farms for sale, in Halton,
Peel and Wellington Counties
230 farms, all sizes. If you
want a farm write me for cata-
logue; or if you wish to sell
or exchange write me. Have
every facility for transmitting
our business to your complete
satisfaction. Correspondence
solicited

J. A. WILLOUGHBY
Farm Selling Specialist
Georgetown

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received by the under-
signed up to Monday Jan. 31st for the
offices of Road Overseer, Constable, Sani-
tary Inspector, Weed Inspector, Transit
Officer, Pound Keeper etc. for the Vill-
age of Streetsville.
Tenders to state rate per hour for the
Office of Road Overseer; other offices as
much per year
S. H. Smith M. D. Clerk.

Cooksville

A good audience attended the concert
given by the scholars of the Long Branch
Sunday School at the Dixie Presbyterian
church on Friday evening Jan. 21. The
songs, choruses, dialogues, tableaux etc.
were well rendered and showed careful
training by their instructors. A boys
feature and a highly pleasing
month organ band was a highly pleasing
feature and was much applauded. Miss
Edna Leuty of Dixie School also contri-
buted an excellent solo.

Lincoln's Uncle Toms Cabin Co. gave
a performance here in the Township
hall on Friday evening Jan. 21, before a
good audience with apparent satisfaction.
The lecture on Serbia by Dr. Sharpe
of Brampton in the township hall on
Tuesday evening Jan. 18, under the
auspices of Womens Patriotic League
of Cooksville and district was only fairly
attended owing to severe cold weather.
The lecture was highly appreciated and
the proceeds of the collection taken with
other amounts contributed was forwarded
to Dr. Sharpe for the Serbian Relief
Fund

Community Work

Mr. Alex. McLaren, head of the Social
Work of the O. A. C., Guelph, will speak
on Community Building and Community
Builders at a meeting to be held in the
Presbyterian Church on Friday evening
Jan. 28th. There will also be vocal and
instrumental music. Admission Free.

Erindale

On Saturday, Jan. 22 a very pleasant
evening was spent at the home of Ms
and Mrs. D. Turple when the members
of the Erindale Methodist Church met
to bid good bye to Mr. and Mrs. R. Steph-
ens. After a social time spent in games
and music Mrs. Stephens was presented
by Miss Uneda Turple with a tea service
and Miss Page read an address. Mrs.
Stephens replied by thanking her
friends. Speeches followed by Rev.
Mr. Humphreys and Mr. C. Patchett
of Cooksville, Rev. Mr. Pratt of Toronto
University, and others. Mrs. Stephens
was organist and helped in all ways in
the church and we shall miss her. She
leaves for Rogersol this week.

THE ADDRESS

Dear Mrs. Stephens
We meet here tonight representing
your many friends in connection with
your Methodist Church.
We have learned with much regret of
your intended removal from our midst.
You have been organist and leader of
our choir and have rendered faithful
service in the musical part of public
worship. In our congregation you have
helped in any social, literary or religious
service when you were able to do so.
We desire to express our appreciation
by asking you to accept this tea service
as a token of our regard for you.
We shall think of you when you are
absent from us and doubtless your mind
will turn back at times to Erindale.
As you take your departure from
amongst us be fully assured that our
prayers and love are with you. We
implore heavens richest blessing upon
yourself, your husband and family.
Signed on behalf of congregation
A. Ward, Mrs. Turple, Mrs. Morris
Erindale, Jan. 22, 1916

At Home

An At Home will be held in Aldersons
Garage, Streetsville, on Tuesday evening
Feb. 1st, under auspices of St. Josephs
R. C. Church. Admission Gratis 7:30
Dancing, Supper served. The Royal
Orchestra, Brampton, will furnish music.
Thos. McCracken floor manager. Com-
mittee—J. O'Connell, W. Mulrain, P.
Randle, T. Farrell.

D. RISEY & SON

General Blacksmiths
Practical Horse Shoers
Wood Working and General Repairing
Horses Clipped—\$1.50 per horse
SHOEING
New Shoes—Never Slips \$2.50 per set
New Shoes—common, all sizes, \$1.40
per set
Re Setting Shoes—60c per set
All other work done accordingly at
low prices

BORN

HALL—At Lincol, on Jan. 26, 1916
to Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hall a daughter.

To Let

Six room house in Streetsville
Apply at The Review Office

LOST

About Jan. 18: a bound, 8 months old,
black and blue mottled, black on back,
tan on head. Any person detaining this
dog after this notice will be prosecuted.
W. MOODY
Centre Road, Cooksville

For Sale

Seed Potatoes for sale—a few bags at
\$1.80. Phone Streetsville 45, ring 2

For Sale

A good driving Mare, suitable for do-
livery wagon, quiet in every way; also
harness, wagon and sleighs: will sell
separately. Apply to
ARTHUR NORRINGTON
Streetsville

For Sale

Two Holstein Cows, fresh, young and
good.
ALFRED ADAMSON
Streetsville
Phone 11-12

J. M. BARKER
Erindale, Ont.,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
32-17

Fish and Meats

We have a big supply of Fresh Fish—
Beef, Pork and Lamb at lowest prices
Give us a call when you want meat
J. M. BARKER, Erindale

Coming Events

Friday, Jan. 28—"Community" Work
meeting in St. Andrews Pres. Church.
Monday, Jan. 31—At Home in St.
Andrews Church
Monday, Jan. 31—Nomination meet-
ing in town hall, Streetsville
Tuesday, Feb. 1—At Home in Streets-
ville Garage
Thursday, Feb. 3—Credit auction sale
of cattle and pigs at Milton. Jno Wilson
owner. W. A. Russell, auctioneer

The proposed by law which Toronto
Township Council intend to pass fixing
the assessment on Barberion Mills at
\$10,000 for 10 years, appears in this
issue. Township ratepayers should
read it and get posted

St. Andrews Bible Class will hold an
At Home next Monday evening Jan. 31.
There will be a program, toast list and
addresses by Mr. Stark.

The Willing Workers held a very
successful social last night in The Review
hall and made over \$10

Sign the petition to make Ontario dry
by the first of July. Somebody will call
on you this week with the papers

Mrs. Rev. W. J. Christie and daughter
of Victoria Harbor, also Mrs. P. A. Chris-
tie and son of Toronto are visiting with
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Deacass.

The weather last Saturday was not
favorable for the Carnival on Streets-
ville Rink, but if conditions are favor-
able it will be held next Saturday night
Jan. 29

Miss Eva Reid attended the County
S. S. Convention at Caledon East this
week.

Given a Gillette

After the regular meeting of Streetsville
Oddfellows Lodge last Friday evening
refreshments were served and a social
time spent by the members. Bro James
Dunn, who enlisted for overseas service,
was presented with a safety razor and
the following address:—

Brother Dunn:—
We are gathered together this evening
for the purpose of presenting to you,
before you leave to fight for your King
and Country, this "Safety Razor" as a
small token of esteem with which you are
small by the officers and members of
Streetsville Lodge No. 123, I. O. O. F.
You have always proved yourself a good
Oddfellow, one that a Lodge can be proud
of. You have attended every meeting
of the lodge since you were a member of this Lodge
and have always attended to your several
duties with great promptness and willing-
ness. In presenting this to you, it is our
hope that while you are fighting, "Some-
where in France," or wherever you may
be, your "closest shave," will be one
from this razor.

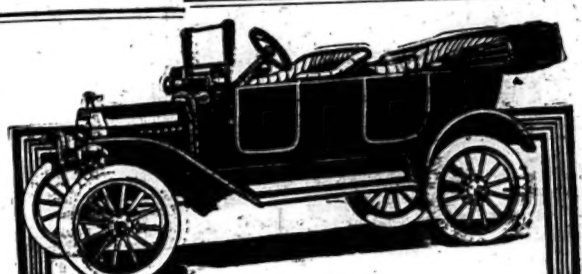
We all join in wishing you the best of
luck and a safe return.
J. Halsey, A. E. Pope,
Noble Grand, Rec. Sec.

Notices to Creditors

In the Estate of Reginald E. Murray
deceased, late of the city of Toronto, in
the County of York, formerly of the
village of Cooksville in the County of
Peel Esquire.

Take notice that all parties having
claims against the estate of the said de-
ceased are required to file same with the
under mentioned solicitors for the ex-
ecutor duly verified by Statutory declara-
tion on or before the Twenty first day of
February 1916 after which date the ex-
ecutor will proceed to distribute the assets
of the said estate having reference only
to such claims as shall have been properly
filed pursuant to this notice.

Dated at Toronto this 21st day of Jan-
uary, 1916.
Morner and Bradford,
24 King St. West, Toronto,
Solicitors for Executor,



"MADE IN CANADA"
FORD TOURING CAR
PRICE \$530
FORD RUNABOUT
PRICE \$480

The above prices F. O. B. Ford, Ont. effective
Aug. 2, 1915. No Speedometer included in this
years equipments; otherwise cars fully equipped.
Cars on display and sale at

Streetsville Garage

J. B. ALDERSON
W. C. ANDREW



THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,500,000 Reserve Fund, \$12,023,000

PROFIT AND LOSS	
Balance Dec. 31st, 1914	\$1,220,057.15
Net profits for year, losses by bad debts estimated and provided for	\$1,421,114.99
Dividends for year at 14%	\$4,000.00
War Tax on Corporation to December 31st, 1915	\$500.00
Contribution to Officers Pension Fund	\$1,114.99
Balance carried forward December 31st, 1915	\$1,421,114.99

RESERVE FUND	
Balance December 31st, 1914	\$12,023,000.00
Balance forward, December 31st, 1915	\$12,023,000.00

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1915

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$6,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$12,023,000.00
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account	\$1,421,114.99
Dividends declared and unpaid	\$4,000.00
Notes of the Bank in circulation	7,154,415.35
Deposits not bearing interest	\$8,164,057.41
Deposits bearing interest, including interest ac- crued to date	\$8,614,110.47
Rebates due to other Banks in Canada	76,808,167.87
Rebates due to Banks and Banking Cor- respondents in the United Kingdom	\$3,062,583.16
Rebates due to Banks and Banking Cor- respondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	139,056.44
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	\$11,331,071.15
	\$104,244,467.63

ASSETS	
Current Coin	\$2,212,598.21
Dominion Notes	12,081,403.75
Notes of other Banks	887,810.93
Cheques on other Banks	4,626,884.99
Rebates due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom, and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	2,036,994.34
Rebates due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	2,036,554.87
Deposits in the Central Gold Reserves	27,782,305.09
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, inter- ceding market value	1,750,000.00
Canadian municipal securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	1,616,500.50
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	3,447,537.20
Demand loans in Canada secured by goods and other staple commodities	4,507,958.63
Call and demand loans in Canada secured by bonds, de- bentures and stocks	7,130,389.58
Deposits with the Minister of Finance, for the purposes of the circulation fund	7,731,849.15
Loans to governments and municipalities	53,066,540.14
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	6,023,921.06
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	59,990,481.20
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	350,356.47
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for	364,844.32
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	6,385,446.43
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	148,374.20
Other assets not included in the foregoing	2,543,515.87
	316,000.00
	78,686.09
	\$104,244,467.63

JOHN V. PAYZANT, President. H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE
In accordance with the provisions of subsection 100 of the Bank Act, 1913, we report
as follows:
We have examined the books and accounts of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the certificates
prepared from the books and accounts, which in accordance therewith, is in our opinion
correct and true. We have also examined the cash and the securities of the Bank at the date of our
audit, and we have found them to be correct and true. We have also examined the cash and the
securities of the Bank at the date of our audit, and we have found them to be correct and true.
We have also examined the cash and the securities of the Bank at the date of our audit, and we
have found them to be correct and true. We have also examined the cash and the securities of
the Bank at the date of our audit, and we have found them to be correct and true.

Toronto, Canada, 12th January, 1916.
JAMES HARRISON, C.A.
ROGER RITCHIE, C.A.
Members of the firm of Harrison, Ritchie, Peat & Co.

BRITAIN IS READY TO DELIVER BLOW GERMANY MUST FEEL

Now in Fighting Trim, She is Determined to Police
Up the German Military Menace

A despatch from London says: In an interview given here on Monday David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, declared that Great Britain is preparing to deliver a blow that must be felt by Germany. He called attention to the organization of one of the world's greatest armies by England, in addition to her already overpowering fleet. England, he said, has undergone an industrial reorganization as well. According to Lloyd-George Britain as a nation had not been equipped for war, but is now in fighting trim and determined to police up the German "military menace." This menace Mr. Lloyd-George differentiated with rare consideration from the Germany of industry and science. Mr. Lloyd-George was confident of the outcome of the war. Reminded of a prediction of victory made a year ago, he remarked that he was still of the same opinion.

"England," he said, "is planning to put her whole weight into the war, and Germany will feel it very shortly. It is an effort such as England has never made before—a truly prodigious effort. In the days before the war she had the greatest fleet in the world, but now she has one of the greatest armies; and in a very short time it will be about the best equipped army in the world."

PANIC FLIGHT OF THE TURKS

Dislodged From Caucasian Positions
Extending Over 66-Mile
Front.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russian offensive in the Caucasus is developing favorably, the Russians capturing strong Turkish positions with relatively slight losses and taking from the enemy many guns, huge quantities of munitions, and numerous prisoners. Some of the Turkish regiments were annihilated.

The official report gives details of the dislodgement of the Turks from a strong position over a front of 66 miles, extending from the region of Lake Tortum to the region of Chariasson River, north of Melazghert. The Ottomans retreated in the direction of the fortified plain of Erzerum. At many places this retreat assumed the character of a panic flight. Several Turkish units were almost annihilated, and hundreds of bodies cover the route of the Russian offensive.

At many points the Czar's troops had to advance on heights above the clouds, cutting trenches in the deep snow during heavy snowstorms. They occupied the village of Koprakeui, on the Arax, 30 miles east of Erzerum. In the course of the fighting on the 17th the Russians took prisoner five officers and 208 men, and captured much material, including machine guns and caissons. They seized a Turkish ammunition depot at the village of Tournachel, in the Chariasson district.

CARRIED THREE PASSPORTS AND HUN WAR "DOPE"

British Authorities Removed New
Yorker From Steamer.

A despatch from London says: Isaac Rose, a New-York theatrical man, was removed by the British authorities from the liner Rotterdam at Falmouth with a trunk loaded with German war literature, it is charged.

Rose, according to the authorities, was in possession of three American passports, one of which was much out-of-date, the second issued May 30, 1915, in the Dutch East Indies, and the third an up-to-date passport. These passports will be turned over to the American Embassy, and if nothing is found wrong with them Rose will be permitted to proceed, but the trunk will be retained by the British authorities. The trunk, they declare, was filled with pamphlets, newspapers, war pictures and books, all on the subject of the present conflict, many of the documents being addressed to M. B. Claussen, 30 East 42nd Street, New York, while other packages containing documents in five different languages were addressed to places in all the Central and South American republics and in the West Indies.

BRITISH RESCUE FORCE IN FIERCE ENGAGEMENT

General Aylmer Attacks Turkish Position in Effort
to Reach Kut-el-Amara

A despatch from London says: Gen. Aylmer's relief force last Friday attacked the Turks, who are strongly entrenched at Essiap, six miles east of Kut-el-Amara, where the main British army to whose aid the relief force is trying to hasten, is bottled up. A violent battle ensued, in which success alternated between Britons and

GROSS CASUALTIES OVER 14,500,000

Estimates of the Losses Accredited to
a Prominent Statistician.

A despatch from London says: The gross casualties in the war up to the beginning of January exceed 14,500,000, according to the computations of a prominent statistician and student of war estimates. The basis for the figures is official and other reliable information. The number of killed is estimated at one in every five; prisoners taken average one in every seven or eight.

The experts estimate the gross casualties suffered by each warring nation as follows:

Russia	4,000,000
Germany	4,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,800,000
France	2,300,000
Great Britain	560,000
Italy	300,000
Belgium, Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey	1,000,000
Grand total	14,960,000

In the present war at least 21,000,000 men are under arms.

Figures furnished by previous wars show that in the Balkan struggle of 1912-13 350,000 men were killed out of 1,250,000 engaged. In the Russo-Japanese war 558,000 were killed out of 2,500,000 engaged.

BRITISH GUNS SHELL THE FOE'S TRENCHES

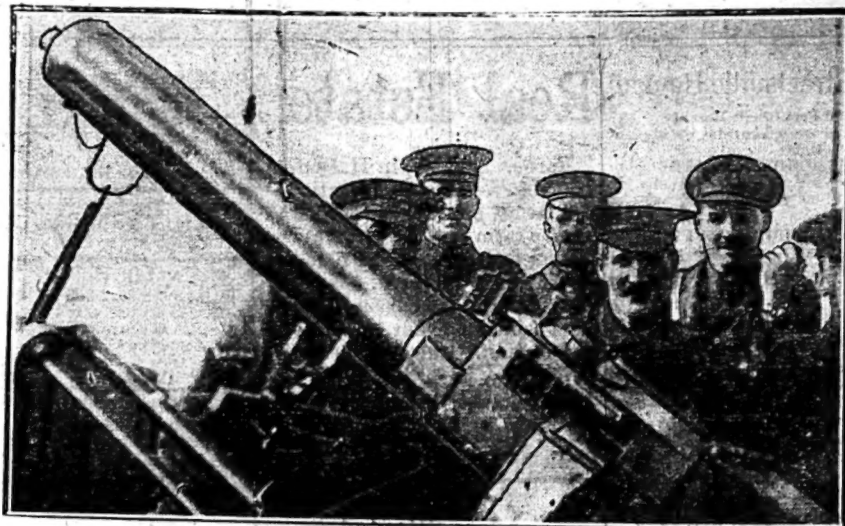
Mine Exploded Near St. Eloi—Patrol
Fires Into German Position.

London, Jan. 24.—The following official communication was issued Monday evening:

"Last night we exploded a mine near St. Eloi, damaging the enemy's trenches considerably. A small patrol passed through the enemy's wire near Verleirenhoek, and fired into a trench which was strongly held, retiring without casualties. The artillery on both sides has been active about Loos. We carried out a successful bombardment on the enemy's trenches north-east of Armentieres, doing considerable damage. There has been a bombardment about Hooge, St. Jean and Pilkem (in the vicinity of Ypres). Near the latter place we silenced the enemy's trench-mortars with our artillery fire."

STATUE TO BE ERECTED TO EDITH CAVELL IN PARIS

A despatch from Paris says: The site has been chosen for the statue which is to be erected in commemoration of Edith Cavell, the British nurse who was executed in Belgium. The statue will be erected at the Tuileries Garden, at the angle fronting Rue de Rivoli and Place de la Concorde, one of the spots most familiar to Parisians and tourists.



One of the anti-aircraft guns—known to the Canadian soldiers as "Archibald," and its smiling "crew" somewhere in France.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Manitoba wheat, new crop—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24 1/4; No. 2, \$1.22 1/4; No. 3, \$1.20, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 47c; No. 3 C.W., 45c; extra No. 1 feed, 45c; No. 1 feed, 44c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 82c, on track Toronto.

Canadian corn—Feed, old, 77c, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 42 1/2 to 43c; commercial oats, 41 to 42c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.09 to \$1.10; slightly sprouted and tough, according to sample, \$1.06 to \$1.09; sprouted, 97c to \$1.02; feed wheat, 85 to 90c.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, \$1.75; according to sample, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Barley—Malting barley, 63 to 65c; feed barley, 55 to 57c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 78 to 79c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 90 to 91c; rejected, 77 to 87c, according to sample.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$7; second patents, in jute bags, \$6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.30, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, \$4.80 to \$4.90, according to sample, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags, prompt shipment.

Milled feed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$25; middlings, per ton, \$26; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.75.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 28 to 31c; inferior, 24 to 25c; creamery prints, 33 to 36 1/2c; solids, 32 to 34c.

Eggs—Storage, 30c per dozen; select, 32 to 33c; new-laid, 40 to 45c, case lots.

Honey—Prices, in 10 to 60-lb. tins, 12 to 12 1/2c; combs, No. 1, \$3; No. 2, \$2.40.

Beans—\$4.20 to \$4.40.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 17 to 18c; fowls, 13 to 14c; turkeys, 23 to 26c.

Cheese—Large, 19c; twins, 19 1/2c.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.75, and New Brunswicks at \$1.90 to \$1.95 per bag, on track.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, \$4 to 85c. Oats, No. 2 local white, 50c; No. 3 local white, 48c; No. 4 local white, 45c. Barley, Man. feed, 40c; malting, 68c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 82c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.10; seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers', \$6.40; Winter patents, choice, \$6.50; straight rollers, \$5.80 to \$5.90; do., bags, \$2.75 to \$2.85. Rolled oats, barrels, \$5.20 to \$5.25; bags, 90 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.50. Bran, \$24. Shorts, \$26. Middlings, \$28 to \$30. Mouillie, \$31 to \$33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$20.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 18 1/2 to 18 3/4c; finest easterns, 18 to 18 1/2c. Butter, choicest creamery, 34 1/2 to 35c; seconds, 32 1/2 to 33c. Eggs, fresh, 40 to 42c; selected, 33c; No. 1 stock, 30c; No. 2 stock, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$1.80. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, \$14 to \$14.50; country, \$12 to \$13; pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, \$30 to \$30.50; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, \$29 to \$29.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 37 1/2 lbs., 11 1/2c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12 1/2c; pure tierces, 37 1/2 lbs., 14c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 15c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 24.—Wheat—May, \$1.29 1/4 to \$1.29 1/2; July, \$1.27 1/4 to \$1.28; No. 1 hard, \$1.35 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.30 1/4 to \$1.32 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.26 1/4 to \$1.30 1/4; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77 to 77 1/2c; Oats—No. 3 white, 49 to 49 1/2c; Flax, \$2.32 1/4 to \$2.35 1/4. Flour unchanged.

Bran, \$18 to \$18.50.

Duluth, Jan. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.30 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.29 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.26 1/4; Montana, No. 2, \$1.26 1/4; July, \$1.28 1/4; Duluth, cash linseed, \$2.36 1/4 to \$2.37 1/4; May, \$2.39 1/4; July, \$2.39 1/4.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.40; good, \$7.25 to \$7.60; do., medium, \$6.25 to \$7; do., common, \$5.40 to \$5.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do., good bulls, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do., rough bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; butchers' cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do., good, \$5 to \$6.25; do., medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75;

FRENCH LINES ARE PIERCED BETWEEN ARRAS AND LENS

German Forces Captured Trenches but Counter-
attack Recovered Greater Part

A despatch from Paris says: Heavy fighting has been in progress in France, a French advanced position on the road between Arras and Lens being attacked by strong German forces. The infantry attack was preceded by mine explosions and a violent bombardment, and the Germans captured a first line trench on a front of several hundred yards.

French counter-attacks were immediately inaugurated and a portion of the captured trench was retaken. The Germans, however, at the close of the day occupied about 200 yards of the advanced trench, which formed a salient in the French lines.

Twenty-four French aeroplanes made a raid on the railway station

and barracks at Metz, dropping 130 shells. The French airmen were heavily bombed, but all returned undamaged save one, who was forced to land south-east of Metz.

President Poincare and Albert Thomas, Under-Secretary of War, were present at the trials at Saturday Camp on Saturday of the newly-invented trench cannon and bullet-proof shields.

The explosion of a German mine south of Ypres on Saturday destroyed nearly 100 yards of British trenches, according to the official report from Berlin. The British, however, assert that they retain possession of the crater. Bombardments of considerable intensity are reported from other sectors of the front.

BRITISH IN KUT-EL-AMARA HAVE SUFFICIENT SUPPLIES

A despatch from London says: General Sir Percy Lake, Commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, has sent the following report of the situation there:

"During the last 48 hours the Tigris River has risen seven feet at Kut and two and one-half feet at Amara, preventing all troop movements by land. An armistice was concluded for two hours on the 22nd for the collection and burial of the dead.

"General Townshend reports from Kut-el-Amara that he has sufficient supplies, and that his troops have not been further engaged."

THE KING'S AIDE-DE-CAMP IS KILLED IN FRANCE

A despatch from London says: The name of Brigadier-General Hugh Gregory Fitton, Aide-de-Camp to the King, appears among the killed in the casualty lists from the British front in France published on Sunday.

SHOT DOWN TWO BATTLEPLANES AND FORCED THIRD TO DESCEND

Greatest Feat of Its Kind on Record Scored by
British Airman on Western Front

A despatch from London says: One of the British correspondents at army headquarters in a despatch reports that the greatest feat of its kind on record is to be credited to one of the best known British airmen, who in the course of a single flight shot down two Fokkers and chased an Albatross and forced it to descend.

"How great the feat was," he telegraphs, "can only be understood by those who know the power of the Fok-

CANADA'S TRADE RAPIDLY EXPANDING

REVIEW BY THE DEPARTMENT
OF CUSTOMS.

Statement Reveals Heavy Increases
In Both Imports and
Exports.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Trade statistics covering the nine months of the fiscal year ending December 31st, issued the other day by the Department of Customs, show the commerce of Canada to be expanding enormously.

Taking into account re-exports and the movement of coin and bullion, the grand total of the trade of the Dominion for the nine months reaches the imposing figure of \$1,012,486,303, compared with \$837,002,759 for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. That the volume is increasing is shown by the December returns, the trade of last month having reached a total of \$148,815,954, compared with \$70,382,403 for the same month in the previous year.

The December statement reveals heavy increases in both imports and exports, without taking into account the movement of gold or the export of foreign merchandise. For the nine months' period the imports show a slight shrinkage, amounting to \$343,923,332, as against \$248,746,920, but the December imports increased from \$30,392,913 to \$45,690,721.

Exports of domestic merchandise in December totalled \$92,171,462. In the previous December they amounted to the comparatively low figure of \$37,193,600, while in the nine months' period they jumped from \$306,823,039 to \$511,534,048. The increases in exports were found in nearly every column. Manufacturers rose from \$53,186,926 to \$119,392,269. Agricultural produce from \$106,608,923 to \$202,606,936, and animals and their products from \$58,436,712 to \$78,559,424.

The inland revenue returns, issued Thursday, also show a substantial increase, the total for the month being \$2,416,195, as against \$1,897,774 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

HUGE RUSSIAN SURTAX ON GERMAN GOODS

A despatch from London says: Upon the reassembling of the Russian Duma, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd, the Minister of Finance proposes to introduce a bill placing a surtax equivalent to five times the amount of the Customs duty on goods of hostile belligerents, especially German, with a view to preventing their entry into Russia.

HAS TEN SONS SERVING IN THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE

A despatch from London says: One of the most remarkable records of family patriotism is possessed by Captain Alfred Pope, National Reserve, of Wrackford House, Dorset, who has ten sons and a son-in-law serving in the King's forces.

AUSTRALIA PROHIBITS EXPORTS TO NETHERLANDS

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: A proclamation has been issued prohibiting all exports to the Netherlands.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS DESTROY 163 TURK SAILING SHIPS

A despatch from Petrograd says: The official statement issued Thursday says: "On the Black Sea on January 17, our torpedo-boats raided the Anatolian coast, destroying 163 sail-

ing vessels, 73 of which were loaded with various commodities. Thirty men were taken prisoner. Other vessels made their escape on our approach."

Three Extension Dining Tables

44.—Made of selected hard wood in surface oak finish. Extends to six feet. 3 well finished leaves to fit. Diameter 44 inches. Price \$44.95

52.—A solid, substantial, well constructed table. Made of selected hardwood in surface oak finish. Large pedestal on a platform with claw legs. Extends to six feet. Three well finished leaves with each table. Top 44 inches in diameter. Price \$11.70

53.—Made of hardwood in a rich golden finish or in surface oak. Extends to six feet with four extension leaves to fit. Size of top 43 inches square. Price, golden finish \$44.95
Price, surface oak finish \$40.95
Freight paid for Ontario and Quebec, \$16 and up. We carry competitive. Our prices are the lowest in the Dominion of Canada. Write for catalogue.

CITY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY,
1340 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, Que.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

With England wrapped in its protecting fogs, the air raids of the Zeppelins have ceased for the time; and were it not for the constant use of the aeroplanes in the service of both sides on the fighting line on the Continent the part the conflict in the air is playing in the war might be forgotten. But when one reads in a casual dispatch that during the day there were forty-four combats in the air, with heavy casualties on both sides, some idea of the great significance of this branch of the offensive and defensive operations is made clear. There is nothing, therefore, inherently improbable in the report that England is preparing a great aerial armada with which to attach the ammunition-producing centres of Germany, nor that colossal as are the surface operations, the decision of the air may, after all, be a determining factor in the final issues of the war.

We have, indeed, taken the marvel of the aeroplane and the Zeppelin so calmly that what a day may bring forth in the matter of aerial thrills has to be of so exacting a character that an incident which would have appalled and astounded the world before the war is now viewed as a mere routine scouting achievement. The intrepidity of these daily experiences in the aeroplane has proved, moreover, that as a fighting weapon the aeroplane, even in its present relatively small-sized development, is the thing to conjure by; since, while the menace of large Zeppelins, with their formidable radius of action, is not to be lightly taken, the airships are vulnerable in the presence of aeroplanes that can carry heavy rapid-fire ordnance and a large supply of fuel. In deciding, therefore, to build a fleet of large aeroplanes England is profiting by the lessons of the war, which finds that the sizable submarines, as well as the more powerful aeroplanes, give the real service and get results, "mosquito fleets" in either case having a doubtful value.

Just as threatened men live long, so the threat of a great aeroplane is an entirely different thing from the drive itself. And, somehow or other, the armada idea has never been a great success in history. Yet war is now such a question of scientific prevision that it is inconceivable an air raid would be entered upon by England in a helter-skelter manner. With the threat common property, however, Germany will not be idle. Everything points as spring approaches to an accumulation of war horrors on land, in the deeps and in the air such as almost beggar imagination. And of all the weird probabilities that this air drive may be the new move that will give the decision is not impossible.

SUBMARINE TORPEDOED TURKISH RULER'S YACHT

German Commander von der Goltz Was on Board at the Time.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, London, from Athens says that the Sultan's yacht *Erthograt*, according to reports from Constantinople, was torpedoed in the Bosphorus by a French submarine in the latter part of December. The vessel was seriously injured, but is still afloat. The same despatch states that Field Marshal Baron Kolmar von der Goltz, appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus, was on board at the time.

NIEUPORT CATHEDRAL DESTROYED BY GERMANS

Another Famous Belgian Edifice Wrecked by Artillery Fire.

A despatch from Berlin says: The cathedral at Nieuport, says the German official statement issued Tuesday afternoon, has been destroyed by our artillery fire, as it was offering an excellent observation post.

"Sir, We Would See Jesus!"

Pilgrims Are Not Impeded or Imprisoned By the Outer Courts of Forms

"Sir, we would see Jesus."—John xii, 21.

In his book entitled "Fragments of Prose and Poetry," Mr. F. W. H. Myers has the following vital passage: "I had never as yet realized faith in its emotional fullness; I had been converted by the Phædo, and not by the Gospel. Christian conversion now came to me through the agency of Josephine Butler, whose name will not be forgotten in the annals of English philanthropy. She introduced me to Christianity, so to say, by an inner door." Blessed are pilgrims who come upon guides who are

Familiar With the Inner Door, and who know the direct way to the central heart of fire! They do not lose themselves in the labyrinthine windings of complicated dogma. They discover the simplicity that is in Christ Jesus, and the door opens into infinite love and grace.

Never was there more urgent need of ministers of the inner door, men and women of spiritual directness who lead the soul immediately to Christ. Henry Drummond was a great apostle of the inner door. Those Edinburgh students were not conducted to some outer vestibule and made to believe



COVERING RETIREMENT OF BIG ARMY.

Evacuation of Gallipoli peninsula by allied forces will go down into history as one of the greatest military feats of the present war. The re-embarkation was made possible by brilliant work of the gunners, who with loss of few guns kept the Turkish hordes at bay till all their comrades were safe aboard—they they blew up the guns and took to boats in the middle of the night. The picture shows the artillery of the rear guard at the evacuation of the Suvla Bay region, on the Gallipoli, some weeks ago.

THE SUNDAY LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.
JANUARY 30.

Lesson V.—The Lame Man Leaping.
Acts 3. Golden Text:
Acts 3. 6.

Verse 1. Ninth.—There were three hours of prayer: forenoon, noon, and afternoon. It should be remembered that these terms of our are quite as precise as "third, sixth, and ninth hours"; accuracy could be secured only by the use of a sundial, and only a few people cared to defile time by intermediate hours.

2. Beautiful.—We have no information as to the gate thus described, though the epithet was appropriate to more than one.

4. Fastening his eyes.—See Acts 1. 10, where the same word appears. With John—Who characteristically takes the subordinate place.

6. What I have.—The same phrase as Mark 14. 8 ("what she could"); they both remind us of the transcendent value of what we have—overlooked utterly by those whose instinct is to count up what they have not. I give—More exactly, "I offer"; all depended on his accepting it. In the name.—See Acts 2. 38. The man whom Jesus had healed. Jesus's name therefore could produce the thrill of faith which made the healing possible when Peter gripped his hand and showed that he really meant nothing less than a complete cure.

7. Feet and ankle-bones.—The words are among the medical terms characteristic of the Lukan books—a well-known corroboration of the early tradition that assigns these writings to Paul's "beloved physician" (Col. 4. 14).

8. The picture is most vivid—the first spring followed by a moment's standing, as if to test the new power, then with continued walking and ecstatic leaps and shouts of praise. "Then shall the lame man leap as an hart." As in the case of the paralytic in Mark 2. 12, the miracle was too great to admit of praise to any but God.

10. Wonder and amazement.—A combination of two extremely strong nouns to produce the effect of a superlative.

11. Porch.—Or cloister, a colonnade named after the royal founder of the first temple.

12. Answered.—The form in the Greek is at this period restricted to formal and solemn responses, and especially speeches of counsel in law courts. It is appropriate for this great apologia which takes the case of Jesus of Nazareth to a court of appeal above the Sanhedrin. Why—A superfluous question, we might think; but of course the people were already giving the wrong answer; they were crediting the two apostles with the deed. Our own power.—There is a climax, the apostles as magicians in their own right, then as men of saintly life whose prayers have power with God. Neither is true; this is one of the "things which Jesus did" (see Acts 1. 1), the Suffering "Servant" of God who is still at work among them in "glory" shining out in deeds like these.

LATEST GERMAN POISON DEVICE

Prussic Acid Shells Are Being Used
On Riga Front By the
Germans.

A despatch from London says: The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail quotes a report from Kieff to the effect that the cessation of the fighting on the southern front, owing to the sudden thaw, has been availed of to replace many Austrians by Germans, apparently from Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army on the Riga-Dvinsk front. The correspondent says the Germans on the Riga front are using shells filled with prussic acid, the gas fumes of which are active even four and five hours after the bursting of the shells. Splinters from these shells are deadly and quickly kill even slightly wounded men.

U.S. MULETEERS KILLED GERMAN SUB. SAILORS

New Version of Baralong Affair Published in Norse Paper.

A despatch from London says: The Central News correspondent in Christiania says: The After Posten on Friday published from its London correspondent a new version of the Baralong affair which he received from a reliable source. According to this version, when the submarine attacked the Nicostan the latter's crew, including the American muleteers, took refuge in the lifeboats. The Baralong hove in sight and sank the submarine, whose crew sought shelter on the Nicostan.

The story proceeds: "When the American muleteers, having returned with the crew to their own ship, discovered members of the German submarine's crew on board, these muleteers not unnaturally became quite furious. A fight ensued, in which the muleteers wreaked fury upon the men who in attacking the British ship were really guilty of attempting cold-blooded murder. I understand that if, as proposed by Sir Edward Grey, the Baralong affair had been submitted to an independent jury of American naval officers the above-mentioned facts would have been disclosed."

BELGIAN HOUSES BURNED BY THE GERMANS

A despatch from Havre, France, says that a report has just been issued by the Belgian Government giving the number of houses in the various provinces of Belgium which, the report says, were burned by the Germans. The following figures are given: Brabant, 5,821; Liege, 2,703; Antwerp, 1,800; Malines, 1,748; Dinant, 2,232; Namur, 1,710; Philippeville, 1,301; Huy, 255; Verviers, 581; Warumme, 16; Turnhout, 40; Total, 18,207. The figures for Flanders are not yet obtainable.

Mamma—"So you want to give your teacher a present?" Bessie—"Yes, ma, I'd like to give her some of that candy I had the other day." Mamma—"Why, that was what made you ill." Bessie—"Yes, ma, I know."

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD

Help for Home Laundries.

Every woman who has wrestled with the problem of looking well on a small income realizes that the ability to do things for herself goes a long way toward its solution. A crumpled blouse or a soiled vestee will spoil the effect of an otherwise smart costume, but professional cleaning is always expensive, and apparently one must be born with a talent for laundry work just as one must be born with a talent for music. So if you have a knack for wielding a smoothing iron and applying soap and water rejoice, and if you haven't—well perhaps even then you may find these suggestions worth while.

Never wash your sheer blouse, collar, etc., without mending any tiny rips or breaks that may have appeared, nor without removing possible stains. There are, of course, many proprietary cleansers and stain eradicators on the market, whose merits have no part in an article like this. But it is well to remember that most, but not all, fruit stains and those made by tea or coffee can be removed by pouring boiling water over the spot. Blood stains should be soaked in cold water, then washed in plenty of soap. Ink spots should be rinsed in repeated cold waters, then soaked in milk. Neither cold water nor milk will fix a stain.

Never wash white and colored fabrics in the same water, and in washing colored fabrics do not fail to "set" the colors. One method of doing this is to soak the garments overnight in a solution made by dissolving one ounce of sugar of lead in eight quarts of cold water. Another method is to rinse in salt water, using two rinsing waters. A third is to put a cup of vinegar in the final rinsing water. Wash colored fabrics in warm, not hot water, and do not rub soap on them; dry them in the shade and as quickly as possible. Some domestic science experts wash fine colored clothes in starch water instead of with soap. They use a quart of strained starch to four quarts of water, and a quart of the starch to eight of the water in the second.

Wash silk, crepe de chine or Georgette crepe garments in lukewarm soapsuds, rinse in water of the same temperature and press before they are quite dry. Never use board or wringer for these delicate pieces, but pat and press with the hands. Corduroy skirts are washed in the same way, and if they are pinned carefully upon the line and allowed to flap in the wind you will find it unnecessary to iron them. Where white silk garments show signs of turning yellow it is well to add a little borax to the water in which they are washed.

If you have found the ordinary starch unsatisfactory when "doing up" your fine lingerie try making starch either of borax or gum arabic. The borax method is the simpler in that it is merely added to the rinsing water (two heaping teaspoonfuls of borax to five quarts of water is the proportion) and gives the garments when ironed just the right amount of crispness. To make gum arabic starch use half an ounce of the gum arabic to a cup of boiling water. Dilute to suit your taste in stiffness and use as you would the common laundry variety.

Never iron your dainty dress accessories on a sheet that is not immaculate nor with an iron that is not above suspicion. If you are the fortunate possessor of a gas or an electric iron, so much the better, but keep any kind clean. See to it that your board is well padded and evenly covered, otherwise the lumps may mar the appearance of your finished work.

Dainty Dishes.

Raisin Sauce.—One cup quartered raisins, one and one-half cups cold water, one-half cup sugar, juice one-half lemon. Simmer raisins in water until soft, add sugar, boil gently fifteen minutes and just before serving

GERMAN EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN DELAYED BY LACK OF COAL

Lines in Syria, Used by the Romans but Abandoned
1,000 Years Ago, Have Been Reopened

A despatch from London says: Germany's campaign against Egypt is meeting with unexpected obstacles, it is announced here, due to the lack of coal to operate the railroad which they have constructed southward through Syria to the edge of the desert approaching the Suez Canal. The construction of the railroad has been largely facilitated by French rails and materials for a similar line, which was partially constructed, but the absence

of coal prevents the actual opening up of the road to transportation.

This lack of coal has led the Germans to reopen the old Turkish mines in Syria used by the Romans, but abandoned by them a thousand years ago. The capacity of these mines is limited to 500,000 tons annually. A large force of Turkish laborers is engaged in developing the mines, which are now the chief reliance in getting the railroad to Egypt in operation.

Carrot Croquettes.—Boil carrots tender in two waters, mash smooth, add beaten egg, one large teaspoonful melted butter, pepper and salt to taste, and set paste aside until cool enough to handle. Form into croquettes, roll in fine crumbs, set in cold place for one-half hour or longer, and fry in deep fat until well browned.

Amber Pudding.—Into one pint scalded milk stir one cupful yellow corn meal and one quart sliced sweet apples. Add one-half teaspoonful salt and one cupful molasses. Mix all thoroughly; add two quarts of milk, and pour into large buttered dish and bake in slow oven four hours. When cold, a clear, amber-colored jelly will have forced through the pudding and apples will be rich brown.

Red Cabbage.—One medium-sized head red cabbage, one large tart apple, one onion, two tablespoons beef drippings or lard, one-fourth teaspoon pepper, three cloves, one tablespoon salt, one cup water, one-half cup vinegar. Shred cabbage and wash in cold water. Melt drippings in heavy kettle, add cabbage, onion in which cloves have been stuck, apple in quarters and remaining ingredients. Cover tight and simmer about two and one-half hours, adding more water if needed.

Nut Croquettes.—One cup stale ground crumbs, one cup milk, one or two slightly beaten egg yolks, three-fourths cup broken walnut meats, one-third teaspoon onion juice, one-half teaspoon salt and few grains pepper. Mix and form into balls containing about one tablespoon each; roll in extra crumbs, dip in beaten egg diluted with one-fourth cup water and roll again in bread crumbs. Let stand until wanted, then fry in deep fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread in forty seconds.

Oyster Shortcake.—For the filling: One quart oysters, two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, one scant cup milk, salt, pepper and celery salt. For the shortcake: Two cups flour; two teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon lard, butter or drippings, three-fourths cup milk. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder of shortcake, and mix with milk. If cake is to be made in one instead of several individual portions, divide dough into two parts and roll each thin, place one above the other, putting small pieces of butter between, and bake. For individual service roll dough thin, cut into small rounds, put two together, with bit of butter between, and bake. For filling make sauce of butter, flour and milk. Have oysters ready, cooked in enough of their liquor to thin white sauce, when added, to consistency of thin cream. Season, put portion between layers of shortcake and some on top and serve.

Handy Hints.

For Damp Feathers.—Throw some salt on the fire and hold the feathers over it, shaking them vigorously. Don't put them so near the fire that they will burn.

How to Keep Butter in Hot Weather.—Put the butter into a basin. Then take an ordinary plant pot, put a cork in the bottom and see that it is perfectly clean. Then fill with water and leave for one hour longer, then empty and place over the butter. The moisture from the plant pot keeps the butter nice and firm.

NAVAL INCREASE HAS BEEN AGREED UPON

A despatch from London says: A vote for 50,000 additional officers and men for the British navy was agreed upon in the House of Commons on Friday afternoon. This will bring the total number of men in the navy in the current year up to 360,000.

FEAT OF BRITISH SUBMARINE ON THE UPPER ADRIATIC

Sank Austrian Hydro-aeroplane and Also Torpedo Boat, Which Went to the Rescue

A despatch from London says: A despatch of the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says a British submarine has sunk in the upper

Adriatic an Austrian hydro-aeroplane and also an Austrian torpedo boat which went to the rescue, taking the crews of both craft prisoner.

RENEWAL OF HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT

A despatch from London says: Wednesday morning papers emphasize the renewal of heavy fighting on the west front. They believe that there was a serious German attempt to break through the French lines close to the Flanders coast on Monday, and predict that German activity in the west will probably reach its highest effort on Thursday when the German Emperor celebrates his 57th birthday.

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Successful Box Social at Munn's Corners

A large audience assembled in Munn's Church Thursday evening Jan. 20. D. Gregory, Barrister, Toronto occupied the chair. A high class program was given by the following artists: Miss Davis, soloist; Miss V. Dunn, soloist; Mr. Frank Fulton, soloist. The practical part of the meeting began when auctioneer J. D. McGregor mounted the rostrum. Each lady had provided a package of dainty lunch with her name in the inside. The buyer had the privilege of having lunch with the lady. The sale of boxes amounted to \$200.00. Hugh Wilson headed the list by paying \$50.00 for his lunch. A motor load of young people from Streetsville attended and Hal and Kenneth proved themselves real sports by not allowing the young ladies to go home alone even if the lunch boxes did go high. They paid \$3 each for their lunch.

Meadowvale

A patriotic and recruiting concert will be held in Meadowvale Schoolhouse on Friday evening Jan. 28th.

Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, commanding officer in Peel Battalion is expected to be present. Returned soldiers will also speak, giving first hand information from the front.

We will also be favoured with Solos and musical selections from—Misses Pearson, Miss Florence Jackson, Miss Vic McCracken, Mr. W. C. O. Jones and Mr. H. Newman. Prof. F. J. Brown will give a reading "The Relief of Luck now" by Tennyson.

Everybody come. Ladies specially invited. Come and get first hand information about the present critical situation. Admission free.

Mr. W. C. Brown Chairman

PSALM OF MARRIAGE

Tell me not in sorrow.

"Marriage is an empty dream!"

For the girl is dead that's single.

And girls are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!

Single blessedness a fib!

"Man thou art to man returned,"

Has been spoken of the rib!

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,

Is our destined end or way:

But that each to the morrow

Finds us nearer marriage day.

Life is long and youth is fleeting,

And our hearts, though light and gay,

Still like "pleasant drums are beating

Wedding marches all the way.

In the world's broad field of battle,

In the bivouac of life,

Be not like dumb, driven cattle!

Be a heroine—a wife!

Lives of married folk remind us

We can live our lives as well,

And departing leave behind us

Such examples as shall "tell."

Such example that another

Waiting time in idle sport,

A forlorn, unmarried brother,

Seeing, shall take heart and count.

Let us, then, be up and doing,

With a heart on triumph set;

Still contriving, still pursuing,

And each one a husband get.

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Peel Battalion

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The Bandmaster of the Battalion Band is Sergeant J. P. Kendall formerly Bandmaster of the Royal Engineers, Leeds, England and also Musical Director of the Regimental Orchestra.

Sergeant Kendall was with the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, for 3 years and holds a certificate from Toronto University on Harmony and Theory of Music.

Bandsmen will therefore be assured that they will have in Sergeant Kendall a most competent instructor. The 126th Peel Battalion will be one of the finest in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

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Meets in the Hall at Eldon on the second and last Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren always welcome.

GEO. BURKE, C. C. G. H. PAGE, Sec. Sec.

UNION L. O. L. No. 363.

Meets in their Lodge Room Queen St. Streetsville, on Thursday on or before the full moon every month, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed.

T. M. MCCracken WM. G. BULFORD R. Sec.

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Streetsville Lodge No. 122

Meets in their own Hall every Friday evening at eight o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

J. HALSEY, Noble Grand. A. E. POPE, Sec. Sec.

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MEETING NIGHTS:—THIRD MONDAY in each month at 8 o'clock in the Review Society Hall, Queen Street. Visiting brethren will always receive a cordial welcome.

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